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THE

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1876-77.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
AM.	Ahmedabad Mission High School.
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ak.	Akola High School.
Al P.	Alfred and Parsi High School, Bombay.
Al. K.	Alfred High School, Kutch.
B. G.	Baba Gokhaley's School, Poona
Bah. J.	Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadi.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. M.	Belgaum Mission School.
Bh.	Bhavnagar High School.
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B. H.	Bombay High School.
B. P.	Bombay Private English School.
B. Pro.	Bombay Proprietary School.
Br.	Broach High School.
Ch.	Chandanvadi High School, Bombay
D.	Deccan College.
De.	Dewa's English School.
Dh.	Dharvad High School.
Dhu.	Dhulia High School.
Di.	Diocesan High School, Bombay.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E. S.	Elphinstone High School
F. M.	Framji Mothabhai's Private English School, Surat.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F.	Fort High School.
G. A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Go.	Gopipura Private English School, Surat.
L.	Government Law School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
H.	Haidarabad High School.
H. M.	Haidarabad Church Mission School.
I.	Indore English School.
K.	Karachi High School.
Kath.	Kattiawar High School, Rajkote.
N.	Nariad High School.
Nas.	Nasik High School.
Nas. M.	Nasik Church Mission High School.
P. B.	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
P. E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P. M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.	Poona High School.
P. N.	Poona Native Institution.
Pr.	Prabhu Seminary.

P. T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
R. C.	Rajkumar College, Rajkote.
Rat.	Ratnagiri High School.
R. M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.	Satara High School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sc. Con.	Scottish (John Connon) High School, Fort.
Sh.	Shikarpur High School.
Sho.	Sholapur English School.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Navasári Zarthosti Madresa.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su. M.	Surat Mission School.
St. M.	St. Mary's Institution.
St. V.	St. Vincent's School.
St. X.	St. Xavier's College.
T.	Tanna Private High School.
U.	Umravati High School.

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I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1876, TO MARCH 31, 1877.

APRIL, 1876.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	**Examination for F.A. begins.**
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	First Term in Arts & Civil Engineering ends.
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	F.A. Results declared.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	First Term in Medicine ends.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	

MAY, 1876

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

JUNE, 1876.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	[Cursetjee Prize. *Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering [begins
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	

JULY, 1876.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** [at 4½ P.M.
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Wed.	*Last day for application for* F.M. Examination.
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Karsandas
25	Tues.	Mulji Prize and the Dossabhoy Hormusjee
26	Wed.	Cama Prize, and for notifying new subjects.
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

AUGUST, 1876.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination,
22	Tues.	and for the Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
23	Wed.	Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs	

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Question Papers for F.M. Examination due [from Examiners.
5	Tues.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	Second Term in Medicine ends.
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	**Examination for F.M. begins.**
19	Tues.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering [ends.
20	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL.B., LL.B.
21	Thurs	Honours, and Matriculation Examinations, and
22	Fri.	for the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Manockjee
26	Tues.	Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject.
27	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E.
28	Thurs	and M.C.E. Examinations.
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M. *Last day* of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Prize

OCTOBER, 1876.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	F.M. Results declared.
3	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** [at 4½ P.M.
4	Wed.	*Last day of Application for* L.M. and M.D.
5	Thurs	Examinations.
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

NOVEMBER, 1876.

1	Wed.	First Term in Medicine begins
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Question Papers for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours,
7	Tues.	and Matriculation Examinations due *from*
8	Wed.	*Examiners.*
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	Question Papers for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and
14	Tues.	M.C.E. Examinations due *from Examiners.*
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
I. 20	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
21	Tues.	begins. **Examinations for M.A., LL.B.,**
22	Wed.	**LL.B. Honours and Matriculation begin**
23	Thurs	Question Papers for L.M. and M.D. Examinations
24	Fri.	[due *from Examiners.*
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.—
26	Sun.	
II. 27	Mon.	**Examinations for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and**
28	Tues.	**M.C.E. begin**; Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	

DECEMBER, 1870

	1	Fri.	LL.B. Honours Results declared.
	2	Sat.	M.A. and Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship Results declared. *Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant.
	3	Sun.	
III.	4	Mon.	**Examinations for L.M. and M.D begin;**
	5	Tues.	LL.B. Results declared.
	6	Wed.	
	7	Thurs	
	8	Fri.	
	9	Sat.	
	10	Sun	
IV.	11	Mon.	M.C.E. Results declared.
	12	Tues.	
	13	Wed.	
	14	Thurs	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E. Results declared.
	15	Fri.	
	16	Sat.	
	17	Sun.	
V.	18	Mon.	Matriculation, L.M., and M.D. Results declared.
	19	Tues.	
	20	Wed.	
	21	Thurs	
	22	Fri.	
	23	Sat.	**Annual Meeting of the Senate**
	24	Sun	
	25	Mon.	**Christmas Day**
	26	Tues.	
	27	Wed.	
	28	Thurs	
	29	Fri.	and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.
	30	Sat.	*application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M. *Last day of*
	31	Sun	

JANUARY, 1877

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
3	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	*Last day of application* for Degrees.
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	[and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged. Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M. Jam Shri Vibaji
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	*Last day for notifying* Subject for the Homejee [Cursetjee Prize.

FEBRUARY, 1877.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	*Last day of application* for F.A. Examination.
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	

MARCH, 1877.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A. Examination due from Examiners.
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.

Schedule of Examinations for 1876-77.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due.	Examiners' Question Papers due.	Examinations begin on	List of marks due.	Results published on
F.A.	10th Feb...	27th Mar...	10th April .	21st April .	24th April .
F.M.	18th July .	4th Sept. .	18th Sept...	29th Sept .	2nd Oct.
M.A.	21st Aug...	6th Nov...	20th Nov...	1st Dec....	2nd Dec.
LL.B. Honours.	20th Sept. .	6th „ ...	20th „ ...	30th Nov...	1st „
LL.B.	20th „ ...	6th „ ...	20th „ ...	2nd Dec....	4th „
Matriculation	20th „ ...	6th „ ...	20th „ ...	14th „ ..	18th „
B.A.	27th „ ...	13th „ ...	27th „ ...	11th „ ...	14th „
F.C.E.	27th „ ...	13th „ ...	27th „ ...	11th „ ...	14th „
L.C.E.	27th „ ...	13th „ ...	27th „ ...	11th „ ...	14th „
M.C.E.	27th „ ...	13th „ ...	27th „ ...	9th „ ...	11th „
L.M.	4th Oct..	23rd „ ...	4th „ ...	15th „ ...	18th „
M.D.	4th „ ...	23rd „ ...	4th „ ...	15th „ ...	18th „
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk. Scholarship	21st Aug...	6th „ ...	21st „ ...	1st „ ...	2nd „

III.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1867.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Cowley and Addison.
2. SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost: Books I and II.
4. COWPER—The Task: Books I, II, and III.

1877.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift, Pope, Thomson, and Gray.
2. AUSTEN—Pride and Prejudice.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost: Books III and IV.
4. TENNYSON—Idylls of the King: Enid.

1878.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
2. AUSTEN—Mansfield Park.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost: Books V. and VI.
4. THOMSON—Seasons: Spring and Summer.

1879.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Milton and Addison.
2. AUSTEN—Emma.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost: Books VII. and VIII.
4. COWPER—Table Talk: Conversation and Retirement.

1880.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift and Pope.
2. AUSTEN—Pride and Prejudice.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost: Books IX and X.
4. THOMSON—Seasons: Autumn and Winter.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1876.

1. MACAULAY—Essays: Milton and Sir James Mackintosh.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 1—99.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1877.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene: Book I.

1878.

1. BACON—Essays, and Table of the Colours of Good and Evil.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 101—219.
3. SHAKESPEARE—King Lear.
4. TENNYSON—The Princess.

1879.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. BURKE—Letters on a Regicide Peace.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Macbeth.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene: Book II.

1880.

1. MACAULAY—Introductory Chapter of the History of England.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 221—291.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

FOR THE M A. EXAMINATION.

1876.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales:—The Prologue. The Knighte's Tale. Prologues and Tales of the Man of Lawe; The Clerke; The Squyer; The Frankeleyn; The Second Nonne; The Chanones Yemanne; The Doctoure; The Pardonere; The Prioresse; Sire Thopas; Melibeus; The Monk; The Nonnes Preeste; and The Persoune.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV, Parts I and II; Henry V.

1877.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. COLERIDGE—The Friend.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales (same as for 1876).
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John; Richard II; and Richard III.

1878.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales (same as for 1876).
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; Coriolanus; Troilus and Cressida.

1879.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. COLERIDGE—The Friend.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales (same as for 1876).
4. SHAKESPEARE—The Winter's Tale; Twelfth Night; As You Like It; Midsummer Night's Dream.

1880.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales (same as for 1876).
4. SHAKESPEARE—The Merchant of Venice; The Taming of the Shrew; Measure for Measure; Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

N.B.—The Sanskrit renderings of the Prakrit passages may be examined in, but not the Prakrit itself.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1876.

1. Kālidāsa—S'akuntalâ, Acts I—IV.
2. Kālidāsa—Raghuvans'a, Cantos I—V.
3. Vālmīki—Râmâyana Bâlakânda. Chapters I—XXXV. (Schlegel's Edition, reprinted by Dr. Haug.)
4. Annambhatta—Tarkasangraha.

1877.

1. Kālidāsa—S'akuntalâ, Acts V—VII.
2. Kālidāsa—Raghuvans'a, Cantos VI—X.
3. Vishnu Sarman—Panchatantra, I.
4. Annambhatta—Tarkasangraha.

1878.

1. Kâlidâsa—Vikramorvasî.
2. Bhartrihari—Niti and Vairgâya.
3. Vâlmîki—Râmâyana, Bâlakânda, Chapters XXXVI—LXXVII. (Schlegel's Edition, reprinted by Dr. Haug.
4. Annambhatta—Tarkasangraha.

1879.

1. Kâlidâsa—Mâlavikâgnimitra.
2. Kâlidâsa—Kumara-sambhava, Cantos I—VI.
3. Vishnu Sarman—Panchatantra II and III.
4. Annambhatta—Tarkasangraha.

1880.

1. S'rî-Harsha—Ratnâvali.
2. Kâlidâsa—Raghuvans'a, Cantos XI—XV.
3. Vâlmîki—Râmâyana, Bâlakânda, Chapters I—XXXV (Schlegel's Edition reprinted by Dr. Haug.)
4. Annambhatta—Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1876.

1. Bhavabhûti—Mâlatî-Mâdhava.
2. Bhâravi—Kirâtârjunîya, Cantos I—IV.
3. Dandin—Das'akumâracharitra, first half.
4. Dandin—Kâvyâdars'a Parichchheda I and II (the text only of the Edition in the Bibl. Ind.)

1877.

1. Vi'sâkhadatta—Mudrârâkshasa.
2. Bhâravi—Kirâtârjunîya, Cantos V—VIII.
3. Dandin—Das'akumâracharitra, second half.
4. Mammata—Kâvyaprakâs'a, Ullâsa I, VIII, and X.

1878.

1. Bhavabhûti—Uttararâmacharita.
2. Mâgha—Sis'upâlavadha, Cantos I—IV.
3. Bânabhatta—Kâdambarî. (From the beginning to the return of Chandrâpîda to his father's palace, after finishing his education.)
4. Dandin.—Kâvyâdars'a, Parichchheda I and II (the text only of the Edition in the Bibl. Ind.)

1879.

1. Bhavabhûti—Mâlatî-Mâdhava.
2. Mâgha—Sis'upâlavadha, Cantos V—VIII.
3. Bânabhatta—Kâdambarî. (From Chandrâpîda's return to his father's palace to his setting out for Hemakuta along with Mahâs vetâ.)
4. Mammata—Kâvyaprakâs'a, Ullâsa I, VIII, and X.

1880.

1. Bhavabhûti—Uttararâmacharita.
2. Mâgha—Sis'upâlavadha, Cantos IX—XII.
3. Bânabhatta and his Son—Kâdambarî. From Chandrâpîda's journey to Hemakuta, to his return to the camp after seeing his father at Ujjayinî.)
4. Dandin—Kâvyâdars'a, Parichchheda I and II (the text only of the Edition in the Bibl. Ind.)

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. (*a*.)—Rigveda Hymns.

Mandala I.—Hymns 1, 5, 19, 32, 37, 38, 39, 50, 64, 85, 86, 87, 88, 112, 113, 115, 165, 166,
II. „ 12.
III. „ 30, 33.
IV. „ 26, 27.
VI. „ 51.
VII. „ 33, 75, 76 86, 89.
VIII. „ 3, 25, 29, 42.
X. 10, 14, 15, 16, 39, 81, 85, 90, 121, 129, 146.

(*b*.) Yâska's Nirukta.—I—VII.

II.—One of the following four:—

1. Nyâyasâstra.
   viz: (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
   (*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
   (*c.*)—Gautamasutra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.
2. Dharma-s'âstra.
   viz: (*a.*)—Mitâkshara.
   (*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayukha.
   (*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya, Vyavahârakânda.
3. Vyâkarana-s'âstra.
   viz: (*a*).—Siddhânta Kaumudî and Pantanzalîs Angâdhikâra of the Mâbhâshya.
   (*b.*)—Paribhâshendus'ekhara.
4. Vedanta-s'âstra
   viz: (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'ankarâchârya s S'ârîrabhâshya.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, I
2. Xenophon—Memorabilia, I.
3. Homer—Iliad, I.
4. Euripides—Hecuba.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Herodotus—I, II.
2. Demosthenes—De Corona.
3. Aristophanes—Ranæ.
4. Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Thucydides—I—IV.
2. Plato—De Republica.
3. Pindar—Olympic Odes.
4. Æschylus—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1876.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, I.
2. Cicero—Pro Sex. Roscio Amerino.
3. Virgil—Æneid, VI.
4. Ovid—Fasti, I.

1877.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, II.
2. Cicero—Oratio hilippica, II.
3. Virgil—Æneid, I.
4. Ovid—Fasti, II.

1878.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, III.
2. Cicero—Pro Milone.
3. Virgil—Æneid, II.
4. Ovid—Fasti, III.

1879.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, IV.
2. Cicero—Orationes in Catilinam.
3. Virgil—Æneid, III.
4. Ovid—Fasti, IV.

1880.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, V.
2. Cicero—Pro Lege Manilia, with Pro Archia.
3. Virgil—Æneid, IV.
4. Ovid—Fasti V.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1876.

1. LIVY—XXI.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes, I; Satires, I.
4. VIRGIL—Eclogues.

1877.

1. LIVY—XXII.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Odes, II; Satires, II.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, I., II.

1878.

1. LIVY—XXIII.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes III; Epistles, I.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, III, IV.

1879.

1. LIVY—XXIV.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Odes, IV, Carmen Seculare, Epodes, Ars Poetica.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, I., II.

1880.

1. LIVY—XXV.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes, I; Satires, I.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, III, IV.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1876.

1. TACITUS—Historiæ.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, I—III.

3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I, III, IV, V, VII.

1877.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, IV—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS—I—III.

1878.

1. TACITUS—Annales, XI—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, VII—IX.
3. PLAUTUS—Miles Gloriosus.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, VIII, X, XII, XIII, XIV.

1879.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, X—XII.
3. TERENCE—Andria.
4. LUCRETIUS—IV—VI.

1880.

1. TACITUS—Annales, XI—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, XIII.—XI.
3. PLAUTUS—Trinummus.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I, III, IV, V, VII.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS

1876.

1. GENESIS—I.—X.
2. ESTHER.
3. PSALMS—I.—XXX.
4. JOB—I.—V.

1877.

1. Genesis—XI.—XX.
2. Exodus—I.—X.
3. Psalms—XXXI.—LX.
4. Job—XI.—XX.

1878.

1. Genesis—XXI.—XXX.
2. Exodus—XI.—XX
3. Psalms—LXI.—LXXII.
4. Job—XXI.—XXX.

1879.

1. Genesis—XXXI.—XL
2. Exodus—XLI.—L.
3. Psalms—LXXIII.—XC.
4. Job—XXXI.—XLII.

1880.

1. Genesis—XLI.—L
2. Joshua—I.—X.
3. Proverbs—I.—XII
4. Psalms—XC.—CXX

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION

1876.

1. Genesis.
2. Ruth.
3. Isaiah—I.—XXXIX.
4. Ezra—With the Chaldee passages.

1877.

1. Exodus.
2. Nehemiah.
3. Jeremiah—I.—XXV.
4. Hosea and Joel.

1878.

1. Deuteronomy—I.—XVII.
2. Judges—I.—XXI.
3. Jeremiah—XXVI.—L.
4. Amos and Obadiah.

1879.

1. Deuteronomy—XVIII.—XXXIV.
2. Joshua.
3. Lamentations of Jeremiah.
4. Ezekiel—I.—XV.

1880.

1. I. Samuel.
2. Nehemiah.
3. Ezekiel—XVI.—XXIV.
4. Zechariah,

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1876, 1878.

1. Proverbs.
2. Daniel—Including the Chaldee passages.
3. Isaiah—XL.—LXVI.
4. Song of Solomon.

1877, 1879.

1. Ecclesiastes.
2. I. Kings.
3. Nahum and Habakkuk.
4. Ezekiel—XXV.—XLVIII.

1880.

1. Job.
2. I Chronicles.
3,4. Minor Prophets (from Hosea to Malachi, inclusive).

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1876, 1878.

1. Kalilah-wa-Demnah—Introduction (Abdullah Ben Almukaffa).
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights I.—X.
3. Nafhat-ul-Yamin—Bab I.
4. Moallakat—Amrulkais.

1877, 1879.

1. Kalilah-wa-Demnah—Chap. I., The Lion and the Bull.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights XI.—XX.
3. Nafhat-ul-Yamin—Bab II.
4. Moallakat—Tarafa.

1880.

1. Kalilah-wa-Demnah—Chapter II., The Ring Dove.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights XXI.—XXX.
3. Nafhat-ul-Yamin—Bab III.
4. Moallakat—Zohair.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1
2.

1876, 1878.

3. Makamat Hariri—Sessions I.—X.
4. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights XXXI.—L.

3. Sharistani—Pages 1—50, (London Edition, Cureton).
4. Moallakat—Lebid.

1877, 1879.

1. Makamat Hariri—Sessions XI.—XX.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights LI.—LXX.
3. Sharistani—Pages 51—100.
3. Moallakat—Antara.

1880.

1. Makamat Hariri—Sessions XXI.—XXX.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights LXXI.—LXXX.
3. Sharistani—Pages 101—151.
4. Moallakat—Amru.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1876, 1878.

1. Koran—Surah I.—V.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights C—CC.
3. Hamasah—Pages 1—151 (Freytag's Edition).
4. Moallakat—Amrulkais and Tarafa.

1877, 1879.

1. Koran—Surah VI.—XII.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights CCI.—CCC.
3. Hamasah—Pages 150—301 (Freytag's Edition).
4. Moallakat—Zohair and Lobaid.

1880.

1. Koran—Surah XIII.—XX.
2. Alf Lailah-wa-Lailat—Nights CCCI.—CCCC.
3. Hamasah—Pages 301—450 (Freytag's Edition).
4. Moallakat—Antara and Amru.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1876, 1878.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the death of Eraj till the birth of Rustum.
2. SADI's GULISTAN—Book III.
3. DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes I. to XXX.
4. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—I. and II.

1877, 1879.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the birth of Rustum till the letter of Kávus to the Shah of Mazanderan.
2. SADI's GULISTAN—Book IV.
3. DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes XXXI.—LX.
4. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—III. and IV.

1880.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the letter of Kávus to the Shah of Mazanderan, till the fight of Rustum with Sohrab.
2. SADI's GULISTAN—Book V.
3. DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes LXI.—XC.
4. ANWAR-I SUHAILI—V. and VI.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1876, 1878.

1. FIRDAUSI.—Shahnamah from Sikandar's ascent of the Throne till his death.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—VII. and VIII.
3. DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes XCI.—CXX.
4. FERISHTAH—Babar.

1877, 1879.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from Sikandar's death till the arrival of the Painter Mani at the Court of Shapur.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—IX. and X.
3. DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CXXI.—CL.
4. FERISHTAH—Humayun.

1880.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the arrival of the Painter Mani at the Court of Shapur till the visit of Behram to Shankal, the Padshah of Hind.
2. ANWAR-I-SUHAILI—XI. and XII.
3. DIWAN-I-HAFIZ—Odes CLI.—CLXXX.
4. FERISHTAH—Akbar.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1876, 1878.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the visit of Behram to Shankal, the Padshah of Hind, till the birth of Nushzad, son of Nushirvan.
2. MIRZA BERKHORDAR TURKMAN—Shamshah-wa-Quhquhah, Bab I.
3. RAUZAT USSAFA—Sassanian Dynasty (last part of Vol. I.)
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN RUMI—Daftar I.

1877, 1879.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the birth of Nushzad, son of Nushirvan, till the sending of Berzuyah, the Physician, to India.
2. MIRZA BERKHORDAR TURKMAN—Shamshah-wa-Quhquhah, Bab II.
3. RAUZAT USSAFA—Chengiz Khan (beginning of 5th vol.)
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN RUMI—Daftar II.

1880.

1. FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, from the sending of the Physician Berzuyah to India till the beginning of the reign of Khosru Parviz.
2. MIRZA BERKHORDAR TURKMAN—Shamshah-wa-Quhquhah, Bab III.
3. RAUZAT USSAFA.—Amir Taymur (from the 6th vol.)
4. MESNAVI OF JELLAL-UDDIN RUMI.—Daftar III.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1876.

1. ROME—To the death of Pyrrhus.
2. The Crusades.

1877.

1. GREECE—To 431 B.C.
2. ENGLAND—From the Conquest to Edward III.

1878.

1. ROME—Punic Wars.
2. Reign of Charles V.

1879.

1. GREECE—Peloponnesian War.
2. ENGLAND—From Richard II. to the accession of Henry VII.

1880.

1. ROME—From the close of the Punic Wars to the death of Antony.
2. EUROPE—1789—1815.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1876.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the capture of Rome by Alaric to the close of the Carlovingian dynasty.

1877.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the advent of the Capetian dynasty in France to the close of the reign of Henry III. of England.

1878.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the accession of Edward I. to 1519.

1879.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the accession of Charles V. of Germany to the Peace of Westphalia.

1880.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Institutes of Justinian, with Introduction and Notes, by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Bk. I., Chaps. 1—3; and Bks. II.—III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.

9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomadan Law.
11. William on Real Property Law.
12. Addison on Contracts.
13. Addison on Torts.
14. Smith on Mercantile Law.
15. Best on Evidence.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Laws.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.
6. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
7. Lindley's Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence, being a Translation of the General Part of Thibaut's System des Pandekten Rechts.
8. Von Savigny's Treatise on Possession, translated by Perry, *Latest Edition.*
9. Domat's Civil Law, translated by Strahan, edited by Cushing, *Latest Edition.*

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to Fellows entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

7. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

8. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

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ex. gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Chancellor.

Gown.—Black Damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of Oxford.
Cap.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
Cap.—The same, but with silver tassel.

Registrar.

Gown.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

HOOD.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.

HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

GOWN.—*Undress*, Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, Crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.

HOOD.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.

HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governour General on the* 18*th July* 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall, by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead, and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE. Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office. Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay Fellows.

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University: and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them: and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governour of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governour of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts, II., XXII., and XXVII., of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-Laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX).

THE FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean, or, in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty. A Meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the equisition of any three of its Members.

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* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

6. Whenever the office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Three	by the	Faculty	of Arts.
Two	,,	,,	Law
Two	,,	,,	Medicine.
One	,,	,,	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar ; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards ; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons ; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The elections of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law, within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the First day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officate as Registrar until the next First day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two Terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and

shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students, who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering eighty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

34. The principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep Term at a College or Recognized Institution it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Maráthi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujaráthi.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English, and into English; and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language:

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore*, in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules.

2*nd.*—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of

(*a.*) The mechanical powers.

(*b.*) The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c.*) The solar system.

N.B. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in languages.

8. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates arranged in alphabetical order,

9. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

10. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

11. The first Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in April.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept three Terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

N.B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the First Examination in Arts, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping two terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

13. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

15. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate :—

(*a*). Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.
(*b*). Analytical Geometry of the Straight Line and Circle by Rectangular, Oblique and Polar Co-ordinates.
(*c*). Chemical Physics.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination. Each paper in English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations, and Combinations, the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the Area.

III.—LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler.) The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following :—(One paper in each.)

(*a*). Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

(*b*). Analytical Geometry of the Straight Line and Circle by Rectangular, Oblique and Polar Co-ordinates.

(*c*). Chemical Physics.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

16. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

17. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

18. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

19. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the B.A. Examination, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping four terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

20. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F).

21. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

22. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

23. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

III., IV., and V. Three of the following to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
G. Differential and Integral Calculus.
H. Chemical Physics.
I. Inorganic Chemistry.
J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

1. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Two Papers.

1. Euclid, Book XI. to Proposition XXI., with deductions Geometrical Conic Sections.

2. Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV., and V. Three of the following :— (Two papers in each.)

A.—HISTORY.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects :—

(*a.*) *England.* From the accession of Henry VII. to the Revolution of 1688.

Or,

(*b.*) *Ancient History. Greece,* from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander ; and *Rome,* from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following :

(*c.*) *India.* The period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

(*d.*) *The History of the Jews,* from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1*st. Logic.* Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought ; Books I., II., and III., of Mill's Logic; with questions in Logical Analysis.

2*nd. Moral Philosophy.* First Part of Butler's Analogy with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue ; *or,* (at the option of the candidate) Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Principles of the Science, with special reference to the conomic History of England.

D.—DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

(*a.*) Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

(*b.*) Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

(*a.*) Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, and the Eye.

(*b.*) Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar and Mean Time. Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and variations of the Compass.

F.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

(*a.*) Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

(*b.*) Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to Ellipse. Eccentric Angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G.—DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

(*a.*) Differentiation of Functions of one Variable, including Maxima and Minima and Taylor's Theorem.

(*b.*) Integration of Functions of one Variable.

H.—CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

I.—INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

J.—PHYSIOLOGY, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the Blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions. Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

24. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

25. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two classes, each in Alphabetical order, and publish, the names of the Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class will be considered to have taken Honours in the B.A. Examination.

26. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

27. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

28. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M. A. on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

39. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

30. Each candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

31. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

32. The Examinations will comprise the following branches :—

I. Languages.
II. History and Philosophy.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
IV. Natural Sciences.

LANGUAGES. (Six papers.)

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidates.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English Composition in Prose and Verse.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY. (Six papers.)

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3*rd*. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4*th*. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5*th*. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6*th*. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(Six papers.)

1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4*th*. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5*th*. Statics and Dynamics.

6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES. (Six papers.)

(*a*.) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

(*b*.) { Chemical Physics.
Inorganic Chemistry.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

33. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will arrange in two classes alphabetically, and publish, the names of those Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M.A. Examination shall be considered to have taken Honours in that branch.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form L.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be four papers, namely:—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
2. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.
3. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
4. The Law of Evidence of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) Roman Civil Law.

(*b.*) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c.*) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

13. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

14. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy,	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 lectures.
In Materia Medica.....	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 Course of instruction of at least four months ; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

In Comparative Anatomy, { 1 Course of at least 24 lectures.

(*d.*) Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given, (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the adulteration of Drugs.
4. * Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

9. The Examination will be written, and Practical. Oral Examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

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* In Systematic Botany, the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected) :—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparidaceæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticaceæ*, Artocarpaceæ Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Gramineæ ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures.
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology...	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate.
In Dental Surgery.....	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures.
In Pathology	1 Course, of at least 30 lectures.
In Hygiene.....	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures.

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Eighteen months at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as clinical clerk), with lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and,

(*c.*) Six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Licentiate of Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

20. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations; the one to be called "The First Examination in Civil Engineering", and the other "The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering".

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College, this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form Y.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Four papers.]

1*st.* (*a*). *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(*b*). *Algebra.*—To Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd* (*a*). *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(*b*). *Trigonometry.*—Solution of plane Triangles, with expressions for the area.

3*rd.* *Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4*th.* (*a*). *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(*b*). *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

[Two Papers.]

1*st.* (*a*). *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat. Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(*b*). *Frictional Electricity.*

2*nd.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

[Four Papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.]

1*st.* *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd.* *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles. Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd.* *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precautiont against settlement. Plain Arching. Differen. Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th.* (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b*). *Earthwork.*—Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th*. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

14. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AB.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate :-
  A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
  B. Optics and Astronomy.
  C. Mining and Metallurgy.
  D. Architecture.
  E. Mechanical Engineering.
  F. Chemical Analysis, Meteorology, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Four Papers.]

1*st*. *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2*nd*. (*a*). *Geometric Conic Sections.*
(*b*). *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.
3*rd*. *Statics and Dynamics.*
4*th*. *Hydrostatics.*

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

[Three Papers—Oral and Practical.]

1*st*. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd*. (*a*). *Heat.*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat. Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3rd. *Geology.*—Definition of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4th. *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5th Oral.

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.
Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

[Six Papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.]

1st. *Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a*). Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b*). *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2nd. *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3rd. *Bridges.*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4th. (*a*). *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Super-passages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b*). *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5th. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6th. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turntables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7th. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate :—
Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ °by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the

(Date _____ _____

° Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.

The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd* (*a*). *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*). *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2nd. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace materials. Clays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz.:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's metals ; their Properties and Treatment.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

[Two Papers.]

1st. The Classic orders. Gothic Architecture.

2nd. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture.
Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

[One Paper and Practical.]

1st. *Machinery.* The Steam Engine including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2nd. *Practical.* Candidates will be examined *practically* in the manipulation of one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery.

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, METEOROLOGY AND TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

[Two Papers.]

1. *Chemical Analysis.*—Methods usually employed in the Quantitative determination of the more commonly occurring Elements. Analysis of Lime stones. Analysis of Felspars. Assay of the ores of Iron, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Silver. Analysis of the common Alloys. General principles of Volumetric Analysis. Water Analysis.

2*nd*. *Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism.* Atmospheric variation. Instruments used in determining the Thermometric, Barometric, Hygrometric and Electrical condition of the Atmosphere. Clouds, their appearance and classification. Anemometers. Ozone. Ozonometer. Methods employed for the determination of the Magnetic Elements. Instruments used in Magnetic Observatories.

17. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

18. The Practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

24 Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put, at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Third Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order :—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words :—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman), I present to you (name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted :

and the Chancellor will answer :—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of_____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate, successively, with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the _____ languages.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

(Name, with Surname, in the English and Vernacular characters) _____

Birth-place ..... { Village. Taluka. Zillah.

Birth-day ..... { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)... _____

(Where educated)..... _____

(Date) _____

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) or (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. _____

Date (*Enter post-office address*) (*Enter day and year*) _____

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1.) *Certificate of moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date _____

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 18

(Signature of the holder) _____

Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages, and in*

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

---

* Insert one of the following :—

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry, &c.

C. Chemical Physics.

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 _____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ languages, and in*

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion).....
(College) .....
(Date of First Examination in Arts).
(Date)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of days.	Remarks
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of

* Insert three of the following :—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E.—Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.—G. Differential and Integral Calculus.—H. Chemical Physics—I. Inorganic Chemistry.—J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signed) _____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree).....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation).....

(Date)_____

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM L.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners in†_____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed) _____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

---

* Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and_____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of Examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation, in Arts) ...
(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified :—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____ ____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of_____, and was placed in the _____Division.

(Signature of the holder)

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.
FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.
FORM P.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) .....
(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability) .....
(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)_____

---

(3) I certify that_____has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)_____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

(10) I certify that_____has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of_____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(11) I certify that_____has attended one Course in Comparative Anatomy of_____Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that_____has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

Registrar.

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held

in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

Registrar.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.

FORM S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of passing the First Examination)..... _____

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)___

(Date) _____

---

(2) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____ Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Dental Surgery, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Pathology, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Hygiene, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

(10) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(14) I certify that _____ has attended the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned__ _____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors_____ and_____ and_____of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of_____, and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.,

(Name) ....._____

(Race and Religion)..._____

(Date)_____

I certify that _____has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of_____Hospital during the years _____ and _____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion).....
(College) .....
(Date of Matriculation) .....

Date { (Enter place)_____
(Enter time) _____

(Signed) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

(Signed)_____

(Date) _____

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that_____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the_____, of which I am_____

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 7- ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	

(2) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion).....

(College) .....

(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering) .....

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that_____has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am_____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 . Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed)_____

FORM **AB**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM **AC**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate

of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____
and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM **AD.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion).....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts).....
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering)...
(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____has passed a period extending from_____to_____in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____
(Date)_____

2. I certify that_____has passed a period extending from_____to_____in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____
(Date)_____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election,

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) _____
(Race) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation) _____
(Date) _____

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AH.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, &c.

(Name with Surname).....

Date— { (Enter place).....
(Enter time).....

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AI.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Kattiawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattiawar).

I am, &c.

(Signature)_____

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth* in Kattiawar signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattiawar).

I am, &c.
(Signature)_____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AK.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by_____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Kutch.

I am, &c.
(Signature)_____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Law, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering ; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4 Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5 The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election ; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated ; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1867 March..	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadashiv, L.M.	Grant.
1868 Sept. ...	Thákur, Shripád Babaji, B.A. ...	Elphinstone.
1871 Nov. ..	Daphtare, Girdharlal Ratanlal, L.M., M.D.....	Grant.
1874 April...	Váslekar Nánaji Náráyan, L.C.E..	Poona Civil Engineering.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University student,

on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1. "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering ; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years : (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities ; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be cre-

ditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses, connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1865 ..	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	.....
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	.....
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	.....
1868 ..	*The Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869...	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkár, B.A.	Deccan.
1870...	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Sorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872...	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	No Essay received.	.....
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*	Medal not awarded.	.....
1874...	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	No Essay received.	.....
1875...	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	Medal not awarded.	
1876 ..	*The Application of Modern discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of four hundred rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly shall be annually competed for, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship shall be permitted to compete a second time.

2. Persons eligible to be Candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar on or before the third Monday in August. (*Vide* Form AH.)

4. The examination shall consist of the Papers set in Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination of the year. The Examiners for Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination shall be Examiners for the Scholarship, and shall publish the name of the successful Candidate on the last Saturday in November.

5. The Scholarship shall not be assigned except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit scholar.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

Year.	Scholar.	College.
1866 March	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ...	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 „	Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishna .	Do.
1868 „	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Do.
1869 „	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	Elphinstone.
1870 „	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	Do.
1871 „	Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Do.
1872 „	Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant	Deccan.
1873 „	Shivrám, Parshurám Bhidé	Do.
1874 „	Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Elphinstone.
1875 „	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám.....	Do.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows:—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize:—

1. "The Homejee Cursetjee Prize," consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing, from the date of their Matriculation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3. Competitive Poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in

length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

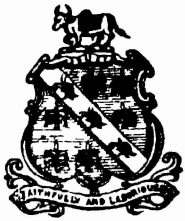
6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which in the opinion of the Syndicate would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864 ..	*The Himalaya Mountains*.....	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865...	*The Indian Seasons*	*Prize not awarded.*
1866...	*Alexandria*.....	*Ditto.*
1867...	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868 ..	*India three thousand years ago*...	*Prize not awarded.*
1869 .	*The Indus*.....	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1870...	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1871...	*Suttee*.....	Aitken, Edward Hamilton.
1872...	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873 .	*Akbar*	*Ditto.*
1874 ..	*Shivaji*	*Ditto.*
1875...	*Athens* ....• ...	*Ditto.*
1876...	*The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India*	

V.



THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred languages of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations.

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866 ...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat.....	Dhulia High School.
1867 ...	Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant...	Poona High School *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Elphinstone High School.
1868 ...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agásé, Náráyán Bhikáji	Ratnágiri High School.
1869 ...	Agásé, Ganesh Janárdan	Poona High School.
	Rájavadé, Gopál Vishnu	Ratnágiri High School.
1870 ...	Limayé, Hari Váman.....	Ditto.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto.
1871 ...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám.....	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind	Poona High School.
1872 ...	Agásé, Dhondu Hari	Ratnágiri High School.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873 ...	Apté, Váman Shivrám	Rájárám High School, Kolhapore.
	Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1874 ...	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar.....	Surat High School.
	Gokhalé, Gopál Rámchandra...	Rájárám High School, Kolhapore.
1875 ...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna.	Elphinstone High School.
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari	Rájárám High School, Kolhapore.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English Education in Kattiawar,

offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattiawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefaction of his Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted, with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattiawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Kattiawar who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form A I must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution ; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

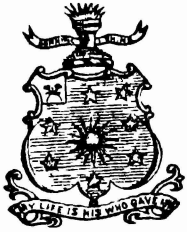
8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year, shall be added

to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867 ..	Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar.	Surat High School.
1868 ...	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám	Elphinstone High School.
1871 ...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi.....	Ditto.
1873 ..	Sett, Motichand Udhavji	Kathiavar High School, Rajkote.
1875 ...	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4 The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of matriculated students.

5. In case of the student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

6. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868 ..	McDermott, Michael.....	St. Mary's Institution.
1869 ..	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto.
1870 ..	Bryan, James.....	Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis	Ditto.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Ditto.
1872...	Hogan, Daniel.....	Ditto.
1873 ..	Pereira, Conrad	Ditto.
1874..	DeSouza, Lazarus Diago, ...	Ditto.
1875 ..	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	Ditto.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the Fund allow. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent Government Stock.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.,) of Rupees 250 per annum, tenable for two years in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "The DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP" to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a candidate, to the under-graduate who shall pass the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks in the same language.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or failing such a candidate, to the under-graduate who shall since the time of the last

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government Stock.

awarding of the Scholarship) have passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the head of some College or Institution recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or First Arts) Examiners, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or First Examination in Arts).

6. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the under-graduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the First Examination in Arts and is willing to continue at College.

In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations ; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872 .	David, Abraham Jacob.....	Scottish High School, Fort.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, N.E.D. in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself

and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That this handsome Endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the Original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Medal and Books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty, with a prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L. C. E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1872 ..	Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A. ..	Poona Civil Engineering.
1873..	Bomanji Sorábji	Do.
1874 ..	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal	Do.
1875. .	Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji	Do.

*] Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government Stock.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of Books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That this Endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine :—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustáni.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869.	Maráthi	Kuntè, Vishnu Keshav..	His Highness the Maharaja of Indore Madressa.
1870..	Gujaráthi	Kángá, Dinshàh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School.
1871..	Canarese	Bovur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá Kalichkhán, Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian	Contractor, Behrámji Rustamji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel	Karachi High School.
1875..	Arabic *or* Maráthi.	Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Hari.	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi.....	(*in Marathi*).	

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in the Province of Kattiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the Officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867, in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1869 it was unanimously resolved :—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000, in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur in Kattiawar, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Kattiawar, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AJ must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871 ..	Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ...	Rájkote High School.
1873. .	Achárya, DevishankarRavishankar	Kathiavar High School.
1875...	Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji.....	Ditto.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government five[a] per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied :—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.

II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.

III. Latin and Greek.

IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd April 1870, "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876, the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six lectures.

2. The lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold weather Term in each year.

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[a] Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That this Endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1870	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra ...	Deccan.
1872	Duncan, Thomas.....	St. Xavier's.
1873	Kángá, Dinshah Pestánji.. ..	Elphinstone.
1874	Modi, Jehángier Edálji	Ditto.
1875	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna .	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination, in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation :—

In 1876 to History and Philosophy.
„ 1877 to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
„ 1878 to Natural Sciences.
„ 1879 to Languages.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1874...	Languages.	Duncan, Thomas, B.A....	St. Xavier's.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a Meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the Endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession."†

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

† Hindu and Muhammadan Law being included in this Division of the Examination.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872...	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A.....	Govt. Law School.
1873 .	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1874..	Kothâre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1875 ..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continue his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and present himself at the M.A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Fellowship to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the first Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or

Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

3. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported upon by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

4. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a prize or prizes annually to the successful student or students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of Books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMEN.	SCHOOL.
1872 ..	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad	St. Mary's Institution.
1874...	Ketkar, Venkatesh Bápuji ..	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1875 .	Sheik, Yákub Ismáel	Haidarábád High School.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or failing such students, to other Native students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 9th March 1872 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

the Registrar (*vide* Form AK) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLARS.	SCHOOL.
1872	Khimjiáni, Manji Fázal	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Fázallábhái Lukmánji.	Surat High School.
1873	Nánjiáni, Karimálli Rahim ...	Elphinstone High School.
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj ...	Do.
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hásam Virji	General Assembly's Institution.
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Parulékar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth.	Ratnágiri High School.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called the "SIR JASVANTSINGJI

SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships to be called "The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any Government College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

5. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the Endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLARS.	SCHOOL.
1874	Desái, Sákarlál Chotamlál.....	Bhavnagar High School.
	Oza, Dulérái Máhipatráo . .	Ditto
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto
	Methá, Partábrái Govindrái . .	Ditto

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called the "KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 20th December 1873, this Endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions :—

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the Competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which in the opinion of the Judges would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the Endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	No Essay received.	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Mr. Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar, offered to the University on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize to be called the "Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize," consisting of Books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the Competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which in the opinion of the Judges would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with suggestions for their prevention.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A prize to be called "The HUGHLINGS PRIZE" consisting of Books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the First Examination in Arts.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize to be called "The James Taylor Prize," consisting of Books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B. A. Examination, on the following conditions :

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class with the highest marks in

(1) Political Economy ; and
(2) History *or* Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Provided that no Candidate obtains the Prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the Endowment.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon.M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize to be called "The Bhau Daji Prize," consisting of Books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: Provided that the Prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit scholar.

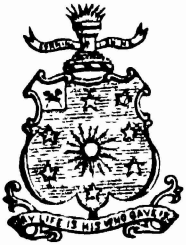
2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the Endowment.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863 the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation : but on the understanding that Mr Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor.

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows :—

" His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government, without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

" As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1873.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

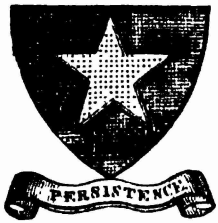
That in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named " The Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a Meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated 6th October 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells;' and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named "THE RAJABAI TOWER" in commemoration of Mr Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864 it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1876-77.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Honourable SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S.

FELLOWS.

Ex-officio.

		Faculty.			
1. The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A., *Chief Justice*, 1860.		†A	L		
2. The Right Reverend *Bishop of Bombay.*					
3. His Excellency Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Dunbar Staveley, K.C.B.*	*Members of Council.*				C
4. The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S., 1870.		A	L		
5. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., 1867.		A	L	M	C
6. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.		A	L		
7. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1863.		A			
8. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.**		A			
9. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864.		A			
10. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Principal, Grant Medical College*, 1864.		A		M	

* Not Gazetted. † A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and C for Civil Engineering.

	FACULTY.			
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., Mem.Inst.C.E.I., *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.**	A	L		C
1860.				
The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.	A	L		
12. William Loudon	A	L		C
13. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,	A			
1862.				
14. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.	A			C
15. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L		
16. Major Thomas Candy.	A			
17. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Ready-money, Knight, C.S.I.				C
18. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.			M	
19. The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.		L		
20. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.			M	
21. The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.	A	L		C
1863.				
22. John Raynor Arthur, C.S.	A			
23. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.	A			
24. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.	A	L		
25. James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A.	A	L		
26. William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.	A			
27. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S. *Dean in Arts.*	A	L		
28. William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.	A	L		
29. James Bellot Richey, C.S., B.A.	A			
30. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.	A	L		C
31. Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.				C

	Faculty.			
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Waddington.	A			
32. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.			M	
33. Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.	A			
34. The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.	A	L		
35. The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.		L		
36. Sir MunguldassNathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A			C
37. Manockjee Cursetjee.		L		
1864.				
38. Foster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, C.S.	A			
39. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.				C
40. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A			
41. The Reverend Dhanjibhai Nouroji.	A			
42. Colonel James George Fife, R.E.				C
43. Charles Gonne, C.S.	A	L		
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.	A		M	
44. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.	A			
45. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, M.D.	A		M	
46. The Honourable Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., *Dean in Civil Engineering.*				C
47. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.	A			C
48. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A			
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A			
49. The Honourable Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.				C
50. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A			
51. The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.	A			
52. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A			
53. Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L		
54. William Wedderburn, C.S.	A	L		
55. Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.				C

	Faculty.			
56. Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.	A	L		
1865.				
57. The Reverend William Beynon.	A			
58. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A			
59. The Hon'ble Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.		L		
60. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A			
61. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.	A			C
62. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.			M	
63. The Honourable John Marriott, B.A. *Dean in Law.*	A	L		
64. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.	A			
65. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	A	L		
66. Premchund Roychund.				C
67. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A	A			
1866. (February.)				
68. William Allan Russell, M.A.	A			
1866. (April.)				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.	A	L		
69. John Cruickshank, M.D.			M	
70. William Dymock, B.A.	A		M	
71. Dosabhoy Framjee.		L		
72. William Aibert East, C.S., B.A.	A			
73. Abraham Nickson Hojel.			M	
74. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A			
75. Captain George Adolphus Jacob.	A			
76. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.	A			
77. T. B. Kirkham.	A			
78. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A			
79. Kharshedji Rustamji Cama	A			
80. John Thomas Denison-Mackenzie, M.B, F.R.G.S.	A		M	
81. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.	A	L		
82. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.	A			

	Faculty.			
83. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A			
84. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	A			
85. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A			
86. Vasudev Pandurang.		L		
87. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.	A	L		
88. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A			
1867.				
The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S.	A	L	M	C
89. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M. A.	A	L		
90. The Venerable C.H. Leigh-Lye, M. A.	A			
91. The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.	A	L	M	C
92. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.	A			
93. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.				C
94. Alexander Faulkner.	A			
95. Captain Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.				C
96. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.	A			
97. Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S.	A		M	C
98. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A			
99. John George Moore, C. S.	A			
100. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A			
101. Adam Macdougal Rogers.			M	
102. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C. S	A	L		
103. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L		
104. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.	A			
105. Captain Edward William West.	A			
106. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.		L		
107. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.	A			
1868. (January.)				
108. Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.				C

	Faculty.			
109. Lieut. Col. A. Davidson, R.E.	A			C
110. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.			M	
111. Dhirajlal Mathuradas.		L		
112. William Draper, M.A.	A			
113. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.				C
114. C. E. Fox, M.A.	A	L		
115. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.				C
116. W. Gray, M.B.	A		M	C
117. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.				C
118. F. G. Joynt, M.D.	A		M	
119. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.	A	L		
120. J. Macpherson, B.A.	A	L		
121. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.	A			
122. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.		L		
123. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.		L		
124. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.	A			
125. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.	A			
126. Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.		L		
127. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L		
128. The Reverend J.A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A			
1868. (December.)				
129. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A		M	
130. Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M.C.			M	
131. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. C.S.I.		L		
132. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.	A			C
133. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.	A	L		
134. J. Harvey Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.	A	L		
135. J. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.			M	
136. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.				C
137. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.	A			
138. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L		C
139. H. P. Jacob.	A			
140. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A			
141. The Reverend Robert Montgomery.	A			
142. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A		M	

	Faculty.			
143. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L		
144. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.				
145. James Scorgie, F.C.S.	A			C
146. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario deSouza.	A			C
147. F. S. Chapman, C.S.	A	L		
148. Nowroji Fardunji.		L		
1869.				
149. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A			
1870.				
150. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M R.C.S., L.R.C.P.			M	
151. Colin Browning, M.A.	A			
152. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.	A			
153. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.	A			
154. C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L		
155. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.	A			
156. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.				C
157. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C. E.				C
158. The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A.	A			
159. Risley V. Hearn.		L		
160. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.			M	
161. W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.			M	
162. E. Tyrrel Leith, LL.M.	A	L		
163. John Lumsdaine.			M	
164. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.	A			C
165. T. E. P. Martin.			M	
166. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.	A	L		
167. Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.		L		
168. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A			C
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S.		L		
169. Raghunath Narayan Khote.	A			
170. The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S. M.R.A.S.	A			

	Faculty.			
171. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L		
172. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali.	A			
173. Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.		L		
174. Lieut.-Col. J. H. White, R. E.				C
1871.				
175. The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.	A	L.		
176. G. Atkinson, B. A., Serjeant-at-Law		L		
177. Samuel Cooke, B.A., C.E.	A			C
178. Homejee Cursetjee Dady.	A			
179. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.			M	
180. J. Flynn.	A			
181. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.				C
182. W. H. Havelock, C.S.	A			
183. T. G. Hewlett.			M	
184. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A			
185. Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.				C
186. John Nugent, C.S.	A			
187. Sidney Smith, M.D.			M	
188. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad.	A			
1872.				
189. Rastamji Kavasji Badurji, G. G.M.C., M.R.C.S.			M	
190. K. T. Best, M.A.	A			
191. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A			C
192. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	A		M	
193. J. A. Forbes.	A			
194. Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.		L		
195. W. G. Hall.	A			C
196. John Jardine, C.S.	A	L		
197. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A			
198. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.	A			C
199. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia.	A			

	Faculty.			
200. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L		
201. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A			
202. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A			
203. Captain H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.	A			C
204. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L		
205. The Honourable Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A			
206. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.			M	
207. Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.				C
1873. (January.)				
208. L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.	A			
209. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A			
210. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.			M	
211. F. L. Latham, M.A.	A	L		
212. C. J. Mayhew.		L		
213. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	A			C
214. The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri.	A			
215. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.	A			
216. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, LL.B.			M	
217. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	A			
1873.				
218. C. Currey. (July.)				
219. W. Thom. (November.) *Dean in Medicine.*			M	C
1874.				
220. J. Anderson, K.L.S.			M	
221. Andrew Paul de Andrade, G.M.C.G.			M	
222. J. K. Bythell.	A			
223. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S.	A			
224. J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.			M	
225. Major T. F. Dowden, R.E.				C
226. A. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.				C
227. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond. A.K.C.			M	
228. W. E. Hart, B.A.	A	L		
229. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	A			C
230. T. Holmested.			M	

	Faculty.			
231. H. E. M. James, C.S.	A			
232. Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.				C
233. F. Mathew, C.E.				C
234. G. T. Molecey.				C
235. Rao Saheb Makund Ramchandra.				C
236. Captain G. W. Oldham, R.E.				C
237. J. Q. Pigot, B.A.		L		
238. Captain W. F. Prideaux.	A			
239. Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.			M	
240. P. Ryan.		L		
241. Kazi Shahabudin	A			
242. Rao Bahadur Janardan Vasudevji.		L		
243. Major J. W. Watson.	A			
244. Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I.	A			
1874. (June.)				
245. E. P. Robertson, C.S.	A			
1875.				
246. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.			M	C
247. Badrudin Tyabji.		L		
248. Ghoolam Mohidin		L		
249. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbolé, B.A., L.C.E.				C
250. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M.			M	
251. Manekji Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	A			
252. Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.				C
253. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	A			
254. Rastamji Mervanji, G.G.M.C.			M	
255. Shamrao Vithal.		L		
256. J. L. Kipling.	A			
1876.				
257. The Honourable Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	A			
258. Sir T. Madhavarao, K.C.S.I.	A			
259. Bomanji Sorabji, L.C.E.				C
260. Bhairavnath Mangesh.		L		
261. The Rev. Charles Cooke, B.A.	A			
262. Cowasji Manockji Limji.				C

	Faculty.			
263. The Reverend H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.	A			
264. James Jardine, M.A.	A	L		
265. Baron de Hochepied Larpent.	A	L		
266. Andrew Lyon, M.A.	A	L		
267. James M. Maclean.	A			
268. G. A. Maconachie, M.D.			M	
269. Mirza Hairat.	A			
270. Narayan Ballal Limaye.	A			
271. L. P. de Rozario, L.M.			M	
272. Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L.M.			M	
273. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, L.M.			M	
274. W. Martin Wood.	A			

Deans.

The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S...*In Arts.*
The Honourable John Marriott, B.A. ... ...*In Law.*
The Surgeon-General W. Thom ... ...*In Medicine.*
The Honourable Major-General M. K. Kennedy, R.E. *In Civil Engineering.*

SYNDICATE.

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., Vice Chancellor, *President.*

The Honourable West, C.S, M.A., F.R.G.S.
R. G. Oxenham, M.A. ... ...
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A. ... } *Syndics in Arts.*

The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.
C. F. Farran, M.A. ..... } *Syndics in Law.*

W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P. .....
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. } *Syndics in Medicine.*

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ..... { *Syndic in Civil Engineering.*

The Reverend D. C. Boyd, M.A., Registrar ...*Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S...Vice-Chancellor, *Chairman.*

W. Loudon.
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Captain H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.
The Reverend D. C. Boyd, M.A., Registrar, *Secretary.*

REGISTRAR.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN.

Rao Saheb Ganpatrão Morobá Pitalé.

Succession Lists.

CHANCELLORS.

1857 John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
1860 Sir George Russel Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1862 Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B
1867 The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857 Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice.
1858 Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860 Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Justice.

1863 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865 The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1867 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868 The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870 The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1872 The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874 THE HONOURABLE JAMES GIBBS, C.S., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1876 THE HONOURABLE JAMES GIBBS, C.S., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.

DEANS.

I.—DEANS IN ARTS.

1859 Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868 Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869 Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1873 Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876 Jan., THE HONOURABLE RAYMOND WEST., C.S., M.A. F.R.G.S.

II.—DEANS IN LAW.

1860 July, Arthur James Lewis, Advocate General.
1861 Jan., William Loudon, Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868 Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker C.S.
1871 Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872 Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White.
1872 Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874 Jan., The Honourable A.R. Scoble.
1876 Mar., THE HONOURABLE JOHN MARRIOTT, B.A.

III.—DEANS IN MEDICINE.

1858 Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.

1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868 Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869 Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870 Jan., Alexander Wright.
1871 Jan., W. G. Hunter, M D., M.R.C.P.
1872 Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874 Jan., WILLIAM THOM.

IV.—DEANS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1858 Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860 Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863 June, Colonel Henry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan., Major-General C.W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868 Jan., Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R. E.
1868 April, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
1869 Jan., THE HONOURABLE Major-General MICHAEL KAVANAGH KENNEDY, R.E.

REGISTRARS.

1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862 Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., Officiating.
1863 Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., Officiating.
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Sept., James Taylor.
1874 May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Officiating.
1874 Sept., THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS.

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjée Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H.W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
J. J. Lowndes.

* Deceased.

The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
* Major J. H. G Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
* John Peet, M.D.
* A. H. Leith, M. D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels.
* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D. (December.)

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
Major-General Henry James Barr.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldass Tejpal.
R. W. Graham, M.I.C.E.
* D. Grierson, M. D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.

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* Deceased. *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.
† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
* Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
* Lieut.-Col. D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
* Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
James Sewell White.
Andrew Grant.
George Inverarity, C.S.

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

1865.

Henry Coke, M.A.
* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.

1866.

* Rastamji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J. Jeafferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
* J. R. Rushton, M.I.C.E.

1867.

The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
R. Hamilton.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
C. Watts Russell, B.A.
* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* M. H. Scott.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
* The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.

1868. (January.)

A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
W. Collum, M.D.
J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.

* Deceased.

A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
* Narayan Daji, G. G. M. C.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E.

1868. (December.)

* John Connon, M.A.
W. S. Eccles.
The Reverend J. W. Gardner.
* Karsandás Mulji.
John Mills.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
A. Wright.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.

1869.

*† The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

1870.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Anderson.
The Reverend L. Bodoano.
R. M. Brereton, Mem.Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
David Young, M.D.

1872.

* Kahandás Manchárám.

1873.

Lieut.-Col. Bonar Deane.
W. W. Hamilton.
The Reverend J. Paton.
E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.

1874.

* Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

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*Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

GRADUATES.*

M.A.

1865.

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ránáde, Máhádev Govind.....	E.	History.‡
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak...	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál...	E.&D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. ‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Mánkar Ganpatráo Amritráo ...	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang.	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji.....	E.	History and Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji.....	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad	E.	English and Latin.
Unávála, Jamshedji Navroji.....	E.	Ditto.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant..... ..	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji...	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bomanji Edalji.....	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji.....	E.	History and Philosophy.

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time.
† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations.
‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.
§ With Honours, Class III.
‖ With Honours, Class II.

1870.

First Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángirji ...	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji.....	E.	English and Latin.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji...	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ...	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Lád, Vithal Bháu	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahájané, Vishnu Moreshvar...	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875.

First Class.

Duncan, Thomas.....	St. X.	English and Latin.

Second Class.

McDermott, Michael	St. X.	English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Jinsivalé, Shridhar Ganesh.....	D.	History and Philosophy.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji.....	E.	English and Latin.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh.....	D.	Do.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev	E.	Natural Sciences.

B.A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujeráthi.	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto .	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	.....	E. & D.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujeráthi .	Ditto .	Ditto .	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	Ditto ..	.....	E.
Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji *	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto . .	.....	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmal Kundanmal .	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád	Gujeráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh	Gujeráthi .	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed M A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—continued.		1	2	3	
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo...	Sanskrit ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto . .	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ..	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto ..	Ditto . .	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto . .	E.
Second Division.					
Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav. .	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	E.
Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji*	Latin ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History .	E.

* Passed M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II in 1867.

Bhojvání, Alumal Trikamdás ...	Sindhí	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji .. .	Gujaráthi.	Ditto	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra ...	Maráthi	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	D.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar... ...	Sanskrit .	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto .	Ditto	D
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Ditto .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak .	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji .	Ditto .	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto .	D.

1868.

First Class.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji ..	Maráthi .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth ...	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	E.

Second Class.

Bhátavadékar, Gajánan Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History .	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái ..	Guajráthi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. .	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás . .	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji ..	Gujaráthi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Political Economy. ...	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant . .	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji .	Latin	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhaye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit . .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ...	Ditto .	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics		D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...		E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...		E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji...	Gujaráthi.	Physiology...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.		E.

1869.

Second Class.

Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji...	Maráthi ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics		D.
Talyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángierahán.	Latin ..	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...		E.

1870.

Second Class.

Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.		D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..		D.
Barve, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History .		F. G. A.

Names.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji...	Gujaráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji ...	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	E
Láiválá, Ghelábhái Mániklál ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra	Sanskrit	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji...	Gujaráthi .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi . .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

1871.

Second Class.

Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Latin ..	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit . .	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhátavadékar, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.

*Passed the M.A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Ránáde, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
1872.					
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji .. .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtané, Keshav Váman	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History. ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limayé, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto .	History ..	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang ...	Sanskrit .	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

1873.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Ditto .	Political Economy.	Chemical ... Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin . .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Dádi-Barjorna, Frámji Navroji . . .	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto . .	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History.	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Ghárpuré, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit	History ..	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit ..	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ...	Latin .	History ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto . .	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto ..	History ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ...	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.

Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto ..	History .	Ditto . .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History .	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.

1874.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit .	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Second Class.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji	Latin ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	Ditto ..	Ditto . .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	History ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.
Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. & St. X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto .	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	D.

Núbar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji ...	Latin ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Phadke, Vishnu Vásudev.. ..	Sanskrit ..	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám . .	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	St. X.
*Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh . .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

1875.

First Class.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám . . .	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji ..	Persian ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
DeSa, Luis	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	St. X.

* Passed the M.A. Examination in English and Latin in 1875.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan ...	Persian	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji ...	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto	... Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Second Class.					
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	.. Ditto ...	D.
Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	. Ditto ...	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji...	Latin ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto	.. Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	... Optics & Astronomy.	D
Dastur, Phiroze Hoshang	Persian ...	History .	Ditto	.. Logic & Moral Philosophy	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Latin ..	Ditto .	Ditto	.. Ditto .	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	St. X.

Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna ..		Sanskrit ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji ...		Hebrew ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	F. G. A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar ...	..	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mádhav	..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál ...	.	Persian ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji		Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman ...	..	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ..	D.
Kharégát, Mervánji Pestanji ...	...	Ditto _	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limaye, Hari Váman	...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ..	E.
Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E

16 B 2

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji . .	Latin ...	Ditto ..	Ditto . .	History ...	E.
1876.					
First Class.					
Dálál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás ...	Sanskrit ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry	E.
Second Class.					
Atre, Annáji Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D.

Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	History ...	D. & F. G. A.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Desái, Khandubhái Indraji	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji... ...	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu... ...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Hőgan, Daniel Frederick	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Marâthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ovalékar, Moreshvar Náráyan ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
Sováni, Ganesh Krishna .. .	Sanskrit ...	Differential and Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A.... ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Marphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, M.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... . L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ... ... L.
Dhurandhar, Sádáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... .. L.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. .. .. .. L.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. .. . L.

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. .. .. L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ... . L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. . .. ... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. .. ... . L.
Patel, Rastamji, Mervánji, M.A. . . . . L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángiershán, B.A. .. ... L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A. .. .. L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. .. .. L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A. .. ... L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kothare, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. .. .. .. L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. . ... L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A. .. .. L.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. .. .. L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. ... . L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. ... ... L.

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A., L.M. .. .. G.

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... . G.
Sanzgiré, Shántárám Vithal .. .. G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... . G.
Barzorji Behrámji . . . . G.

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*Surname not known.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... ... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
Sheik Abdul Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... ... G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro José Lucio... ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... ... G.
Kothére, Shámráo Jagannáth ... ... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji .. .. G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ... ... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco, ... G.

* Surname not known.

1871.

First Class.

Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám .. .. G.

Second Class.

Bhate, Balvant Gopál ... ... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ... . G.
Shah, Tribhuvandás Motichand ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio... ... . G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... ... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji .. .. G.
Valles, Domingos Braz .. .. G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái... ... ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirvalkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadékar, Bhálchandra Krishna . .. ... G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolaõ Salvador ... ... G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel .. .. G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ... . G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph ... ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antao, John Alcantara .. . .. . G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghâni . . .. G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji . ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos .. .. G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás .. .. G.
Sulémáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái, ... G.

1876.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... . G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji . . . G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. . .. .. . G.
De Conceição, Philip ... ... G.
Mákuná, Mánekji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh .. .. G.

Second Class.

Damniá, Phiroszháh Jamshedji . .. ... G.
Gimi, Mánekji Mancherji . ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... . G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái .. .. G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh . .. .. . G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál .. .. G.
Pinto, Luis Jose . . .. G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánekji Edalji .. .. G.

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ... ...P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ... ... P.E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. . .. . P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái .. .. .P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ...P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ... ...P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, NárávanBábáji .. .. P.F.
Kirane, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak .. .. P.E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra, B. A. ... ... P E.

Second Class.

Sáne, Báláji,Bápuji, B,A, ... P.E.
Vajifdár, Mánekji Hormasji ... ... P.E.

1874.

First Class.

Bomanji Sorábji ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ... ... P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ... ... P.E.
Dhúmatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Adarji ... ... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari ... ... P.E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji ... ... P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kávasji .. .. P.E.
Pilé, Bálkrishna Náráyan .. .. P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope ... ... P.E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. .. .. P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ... * ... P.E.

*Surname not known.

Second Class.

Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ... ...P.E.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái ... ...P.E.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ... ...P.E.
Mulé, Rámchándra Bállál ... ...P.E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... ...P.E.
Sathe, Dhondo Sakhárum ... ...P.E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1858.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ... ... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ... ... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ... ... E.

1863.

* Barzorji Kharshedji ... ... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ... ... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ... ... D.
Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ... ... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ... ... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ... ... E.

1865, *March.*

* Govindás Varjivandás ... ... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ... ... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ... . E.
Davé, Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ... . E.
Khambáta, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... F. G. A. & E.
* Dvárkánáth Rághobá . .. . D.

* Surname not known.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ... ... F. G. A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ... ... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas... ... ... F. G. A.
Gunderiá, Mániklál Gordhandás ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál... ... ... D

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev ... ... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ... . E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshottam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ... ... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu .. .. D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ... ... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ... ... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ... ... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ... ... D.
Javéri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ... ... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás ... .. E. & F. G. A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo, Narsopant... ... . E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ... ... E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar .. .. D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ... ... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji... ... ... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ... ... D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth... ... ... D.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ... ... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ... ... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ... ... E.

1869.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna .. .. E.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ... ... E.

Rakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ... ... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan ... ... D.
Chhatre, Atmarám Moreshvar ... ... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ... ... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ... ... E.
Dev, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ... ... D.
Dhulékar, Dámodar Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Hátvalne, Shánkar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan ... ... E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám ... ... E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ... ... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan ... ... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ... ... E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.
Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh ... ... D.
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman ... ... D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám ... ... D.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... D.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth ... ... D.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánekji ... ... E.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar ... ... E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiersháh Erachsháh ... ... E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji ... ... E.
Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh ... ... F. G. A. & E.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál ... ... E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav ... ... E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji ... ... E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant ... ... E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ... ... E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ... ... E.

1871.

Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji ... ... E.
Chiplunkar, Sitáram Hari ... ... D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ... ... E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant ... ... F. G. A. & E.
Dámle, Krishnáji Hari ... ... E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ... ... D.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein ... ... E.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ... ... D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand ... ... E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji ... ... E.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh ... ... D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál ... ... E.
Sulé, Sitárám Bhagvant ... ... E.

1872.

Abhyánkar, Vithal Trimbak ... ... D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat ... ... E.
Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing ... ... E.
Bhidé, Bálkrishna Vishnu ... ... D.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ... D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang ... ... D.
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh ... ... D.
Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang ... ... E.
Kirtané, Moro Váman ... ... D.
Master, Frámji Bamanji ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ... ... E.
McAfee, Frank ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ... ... D.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá ... ... D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál ... ... F. G. A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji ... ... D.
Arjáni, Mánekji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji ... ... E.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ... ... D.
Dalál, Mánekji Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Dánde, Keshav Govind ... ... D.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái ... ... E.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ... ... F. G. A.
Golé, Sidheshvar Bhaskar ... ... D.
Goré, Náráyan Shivrám ... ... D.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari ... ... D.
Keily, Robert ... ... St. X.
Kelkar, Purshottam Gopál ... ... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... D.
Lokurkar, Svámirão Rághvendra ... ... D.
Lyons, William Robert ... ... St. X.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji ... ... St. X.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth ... ... E.

Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ... ... E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu ... ... D.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth ... ... E.

1874.

Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin ... ... E.
Agáse, Dhundiráj Hari ... ... E.
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám ... ... D
Bengeri, Rághvendra Pándurang ... ... D.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál ... ... E.
Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jiváji ... ... D
Corkery, William Alfred . ... E.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji ... ... E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál .. .. E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám ... . E.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth ... ... St. X.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji . ... E.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... F. G. A.
Gordon, Robert Lish ... ... E.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandra ... ... D.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo . ... .. D.
Jamsetjee, Kávasji Kharshedji ... . E. & St. X.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel ... ... E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev ... ... E.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji... ... ... D.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás... ... ... E.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Kamlápurkar, Shrinivás Svámiráo ... ... D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev... ... . E. & St. X.
Káthavaté, Manohar Vishnu ... ... D.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái ... ... E.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... D.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji ... ... E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji ... ... F. G. A.
Kothare, Gajánan Bápuji ... ... F. G. A.
Khot, Náráyan Venkáji ... ... F. G. A.
Lele, Káshinath Krishna ... ... D.
Majmundár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál ... ... E.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar ... ... E. & F. G. A.
Manghirmalláni, Hasrám Hotchand ... ... E.
Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg ... ... E.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Mudliar, Dámodar Viziarangam ... ... D.
Muló, Krishnáji Vásudev ... ... D.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan ... ... E. & St. X.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... E.
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji . ... E.

Narimán, Dorábji Kharshedji ... ... E.
Nichhuré, Ganesh Anant ... ... D.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind ... ... D.X.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám ... ... St.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan ... ... E.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Ábáji ... ... E.
Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal ... ... D.
Pávge, Ráoji Bhovánráo ... ... E.
Purandaré, Khanderáo Vithal ... ... D.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá ... ... E.
Renávikar, Anant Ápáji ... ... D.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak ... ... D.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji ... ... E.
Sukthankar, Sitáram Vishnu ... ... St. X.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál ... ... E.
Tarkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá ... ... St. X.
Váchhá, Mánekji Shápurji... ... ... E.
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithal ... ... E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind ... ... E.
*Shivrám Sitárám ... ... St. X.
†Abdulalli Moizuddin Jivábhái ... ... E.

1875.

Apte, Váman Shivrám ... ... D.
Bádsháh, Kávasji Jámásji ... ... E.
Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo ... ... D.
Bhátavadékar, Vishnu Krishna ... ... E.
Chandávarkar, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... E.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant... ... ... D.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji ... ... D.
Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Dalál, Ratanji Mancherji ... ... E.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ... ... E.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Lakshumanráo Gopálráo ... . E.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo ... ... E. & F.G. A.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar ... ... D.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman ... ... St. X.
Dhavle, Govind Moreshvar ... ... D.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna ... . E.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji ... ... E.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir ... ... E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh ... ... D. & E.
Godbolé, Purshottam Vishnu ... ... E.

* Surname not known.
† Passed the B.A. Examination.

Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu	E.
Gokhalé, Vithal Mahádev	E.
Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev	D.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji	F. G. A. & E.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhavráo	E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra	E.
Jones, John Hugh	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna	E.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan	F. G. A. & E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	E.
Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji	E.
Kavmudiá, Manilál, Sevakrám	E.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd	D.
Khambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	D.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal	E.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji*	E.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji	E.
McInery, James	St. X.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali	F. G. A.
Mudholkar, Raghunáth Narsinh	E.
Mullá, Faizullábhái Shaik Lukmánji	E.
Narimán, Mánekji Kharshedji	E.
Padamji, Godrezji Dorábji	D.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár	D.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mervánji	E.
Páudiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám	E.
Parulékar, Shivrám Hari	E.
Pátak, Navroji Hormasji	E.
Pátak, Sorábji Kaikhosru	E.
Páthére, Káshináth Janárdan	E.
Patvardan, Hari Rámchandra	E.
Pávge, Náráyan Bhovánráo	E.
Pereira, Conrad R.	St. X.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	St. X.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	E.
Samarth, Vásudevráo Mádhavráo...	E.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh	E.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	D.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji	D.
Sátputé, Náráyan Raghunáth	E.
Sováni, Ganesh Krishna	E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar	E.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar	D.
Vád, Vithal Apáji	D.
* —Digámbar Dálayá	F. G. A.

* Surname not known.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Medicine.

1874.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson ... ... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ... ... G.

1872.

Second Class.

Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji ... . G.
Continho, Joaquim Vincente ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ... ... G.

1873.

Second Division.

De Cunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.

1874.

First Division.

Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Alvares, Nicolao Santanna ... ... G.
Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DaSilva, Pascoal Manoel ... ... G.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Divechá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz Anthony ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry ... ... G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... ... G.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ... ... G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji ... ... G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ... ... G.

1875.

First Division.

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopálráo ... ... G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás... ... ... G.
Mudliar, Náráyan Venkatchelam ... ... G.
Nánávati, Bálabhái Maganlál ... ... G.
Vaidh, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji ... ... G.
Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ... ... G.
Bocarro, Amador ... ... G.
Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái... ... ... G.
Dámlá, Edalji Mánekji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
DeLima, José Tertulliano ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ... ... G.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái .. .. G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... G.
Gándhi, Dámodardás Dharamdás ... ... G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji... ... ... G.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji ... ... G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Pándiá, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra .. .. G.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji ... ... G.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ... . G.

UNDER-GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Second Division.

1866.

Dátár, Naro Govind ... ... P. E.

1868.

Second Division.

Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám ... ... P. E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ... ... P. E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ... ... P.E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál ... ... P.E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ... ... P.E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji ... ... P.E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ... ... P.E.

1871.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Bhátavadékar, Vináyak Krishna ... ... P.E.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ... ... P.E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Mulékar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.
Varlekar, Mahádev Janárdan ... ... P.E.

1872.

First Division.

Macnee, Henry Charles ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ... P.E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto ... ... P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ... P.E.
Whittell, Charles ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Division.

Page, Hastings Montague ... ... P.E.
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás ... ... P.E.
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ... ... P.E.
Kolatkar,, Sitárám Vásudev ... ... P.E.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám ... ... P.E.
Nagarsett, Vithaldás Narottamdás ... ... P.E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... ... P.E.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ... ... P.E.

1874.

First Division.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ... P.E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám ... ... P.E.
Bhosekar, Lakshuman Pándurang ... . P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vináyak ... ... P.E.
Ghárpuré, Náráyan Hari... ... ... P.E.
Mánde, Venkatesh Bápuráo ... ... P.E.
Mehendalé, Pándurang Káshináth ... ... P.E.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Oka, Vináyak Anant ... ... P.E.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Division.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Barve, Náráyan Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra ... ... P.E.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji ... ... P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ... P.E.
Desái, Vasantji Kalián ji ... ... P.E.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... ... P.E.
Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ... P.E.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant ... ... P.E.
Lele, Trimbak Balvant ... ... P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ... P.E.
Sarái, Venkáji Anant ... ... P.E.
Savage, Thomas ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Hall, William Draper ... ... P.E.
Joshi, Anáji Anant ... ... P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Láte, Vásudev Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji ... ... P.E.
Native-Agent, Lallubhái Govandás ... ... P.E.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1875.

Abhyánkar, Váman Vishnu ... ... B.G.
Adárajá, Lakshmichandra Pitámbar ... ... Kath.
Adenválá, Hormasji Kávasji ... ... F.
Advání, Bulchand Chándumal ... ... Sh.
Advání, Rochirám Asumal ... ... H.
Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh ... ... Ak.
Agáshe, Keshav Janárdan ... ... P.
Agrankar, Venkatesh Lakshmayá ... ... St.M.
Alekar, Rámchandra Keshav ... ... B.G.
Alvares, Eugene Marciano ... ... St.M.
Antiá, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... E.S.
Apte, Govind Shridhar ... ... P.T.
Apte, Govind Vishvanáth... ... ... P.
Ariá, Ardesir Dádábhái ... ... Sir.J.
Bádaháh, Barjorji Rastamji ... ... F.
Bakhru, Pesumal Chimandás ... ... Sh.
Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu ... ... Dh.
Banátválá, Hormasji Edalji ... ... E.S.
Rangáli, Trimbak Ganesh ... ... Dhu.
Bápat, Ganesh Bápu ... ... B.P.
Bariá, Dorábji Hormasji ... ... E.S.
Barve, Dhondo Mahádev ... ... P.
Barve, Hari Mahádev ... ... R.
Baslá, Behrámji Dosábhái ... ... Su.
Bátliválá, Mervánji Hirjibhái ... ... F.
Battiválá, Hormasji Kávasji ... ... B.H.
Báttiválá, Rastamji Sorábji ... ... F.
Beheré, Dhondo Dáji ... ... B.
Betigeri, Dáso Balvant ... ... Dh.
Betigeri, Rághavendra Bhojo ... ... Dh.
Bháchech, Gopálshankar Venishankar ... ... P.T.
Bhágvat, Dhondo Ganesh ... ... Ah.
Bhándáre, Vináyak Raghunáth... ... ... P.T.
Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna ... ... E.S.
Bharuchá, Dhanjibhái Sheriárji ... ... B.H.

Bharuchá, Fardunji Dinsháhji ... ... Sir J.
Bharuchá, Mánekji Sheriárji ... ... E.S.
Bharuchá, Mervánji Kuvarji ... ... P.B.
Bhat, Ganpatrám Mahánand ... ... A.
Bhat, Maganlál Bháishankar ... ... A.
Bhat, Maganlál Umiáshankar ... ... N.
Bhat, Pránshankar Narottam ... ... N.
Bhat, Purnánand Mahánand ... ... A.
Bhátkalkar, Náráyan Lakshmayá ... ... St.M.
Bhidé, Dhondo Krishna ... ... Dh., *formerly* R.
Bhidé, Sakhárám Anant ... ... S.
Bhojrájáni, Alimchand Nandirám ... ... H.M.
Bidikar, Anant Mangesh ... ... B.
Bilagi, Rudrappá Virbasáppá ... ... B.M.
Bilimoriá, Ratanji Dorábji ... ... P.T.
Bodas, Sadáshiv Govind ... ... P.T.
Bonesetter, Fakirji Ratanji ... ... SirJ.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... E.S.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás ... ... F.
Buch, Bhupatrái Dayálji ... ... Bah, J., *formerly* Kath.
Captain, Mánekji Kharshedji ... ... Su.
Carpenter, Mánekji Edalji ... Al. & P., *formerly* P.T.
Chandanmaláni, Jhámandás Udhavdás .. ... Sh.
Chelá, Chunilál Khubchand ... ... H.
Chhatre, Vásudev Vináyak ... ... P.
Chinái, Frámji Jehángierji ... ...B.Pro.
Chokshi, Edalji Ardesir ... ... B.H.
Colago, Joseph ... ...St.M.
Compositor, Phirozsháh Kávasji ... ... E.S.
Contractor, Erachji Edalji ... ... F.
Contractor, Kávasháh Edalji ... ... P.
Cooke, Ernest William ... ... St.M.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji ... . P.B.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Temulji ... B. Pro., *formerly* P.T.
Dádiná, Bamanji Mancherji ... ... E.S.
Dáji, Kharshedji Shápurji ... ... F.
Dáji, Navroji Kávasji ... ... Ch.
Dádarkar, Bhaváníshankar Bálkrishna ... ... E.S.
Dalál, Dayárám Dulabhrám ... ... St.M.
Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvándás ... ... Su.
Dalál, Jehángier Ardesir ... ... Su.
Dalál, Mervánji Sorábji ... ... Sir J.
Dalál, Motirám Tápidás ... ... Su.
Dalál, Narottamdás Hargovandás ... ... Su.
Dalékarsohoni, Gangádhar Ráoji ... ... P.T.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám ... ... Rat.
Dáruválá, Frámji Edalji ... ... F.
Daruválá, Hormasji Sorábji ... ... F.

Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji ... ... Sir J.
Dáruválá, Ratanji Rastamji ... ...B.Pro.
DaSilva, J Barnard ... ...F.G.A.
Dasputre, Rangnáth Sitárám ... ..., P.T.
Dáte, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ... ... I.
Dátir, Gangádhar Vásudev ... ... P.N.
Dávar, Barjorji Navroji ... ... E.S.
Desái, Bálkrishna Vishnu ... ... R.
Desái, Kuvarji Haribhái ... ... Su.M
Desái, Rudarji Vasanji ... ... Su.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái ... ... A.M.
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái ... ... A.M.
Desái, Víthal Tátiá ... ... K.
Deshmáne, Lakshuman Shámráo ... . Dhu.
Deshpánde, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... Nas.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár .. .. St.V.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan ... ... U.
Deshvandkar, Rámchandra Bápu ... ... P.
DeSouza, Benedict M. .. .. St.V.
DeSouza, Jacob C.... .. .. St.V.
Dev, Anant Bápu ... ... Ah.
Dev, Dhondu Bálkrishna... ... ... Ak.
Devdhar, Náráyan Hari ... ... S.
Dhábhar, Hormasji Kharshedji . .. . Sir J.
Dhákappá, Pundlik Náráyan ... . St.M.
Dharmádhikári, Dámodar Mohaniráj ... Nas., *formerly* P.T.
Dhupéliá, Hansráj Jivráj ... ... Kath.
Dhurandhar, Kerobá Shámráo . ... P.
Dhurandhar, Rámchandra Vishvanáth .. .. R
Dickinson, Frederick John... ... ...Bis., *formerly* St. M.
Dikshit, Krishnárám Káshináth .... F.
Dikshit, Vináyak Balvant .. .. P.
Dikshit, Vináyak Dámodar ... ... P.
Divánji, Jagjivandás Rájábhái ... . A.
Divátiá, Narsinhráo Bholánáth ... ... A.
Divéchá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... .B.Pro.
Divéchá, Kaikhosru Ratanji ... ... E.
Divékar, Balvant Abáji .. .. Ak.
Divékar, Gangádhar Náráyan ... ... R.
Dixon, Rámá Mulji ... ...Su.M.
Dravid, Venkatráo Krishnaráo ... ... P.T.
Dubásh, Kávasji Dádábhái... ... ...B.Pro.
Dubásh, Pestanji Edalji ... ...B.Pro.
Dunn, Michael ... ...St.M.
Durve, Bábáji Náráyan . ... Rat.
Dvighikar, Rámráo Venkáji .. St. M., *formerly* P.T.
Edwards, James Robert .. .. Di.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund .. .. St.M

Engineer, Ratanji Pestanji ...	... E.S.
Erulkar, Soloman Abraham	... A.M.
Fernandez, A. F. ...	... St.M.
Gadkari, Rájárám Vishvanáth	... B.H.
Gáitonde, Gopál Vishvambhar	... Ph.
Gajdar, Sorábji Ardesir ...	... E.S.
Gajrá, Deumal Khemchand	... Sh.
Gandeviá, Navroji Bamanji	... B.Pro.
Gandhe, Gopál Mahádev ...	... I.
Gándhi, Dáráshá Dinsháh	... Br.
Gándhi, Harilál Ranchhodlál	... A.M.
Gándhi, Jivanlál Mahásukhrám	... A.M., *formerly* A.
Gándhi, Manghumal Ménghráj ...	... Sh.
Gándhi, Pránjívandás Dámodardás	... Su., *formerly* P.T.
Gángal, Hari Pándurang	... T.
Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá	... G.A.
George, Alfred Lewis	... Di., *formerly* St. V.
Ghándi, Dosábhái Behrámji	... E.S.
Ghándi, Rastamji Dinsháh	... B.Pro.
Ghánekar, Váman Ganpatráo	... St.V.
Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji ...	... P.B.
Ghiá, Chunilál Navalrám	... F.M.
Gholkar, Dattu Sitárám ...	... R.
Gidha, Dámodar Govind ...	... B.P.
Gidha, Vináyak Govind ...	... St.M.
Godbolé, Mohaniráj Báji...	... P.
Godbolé, Nágnáth Keshav	... P.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Parshurám	... P.
Godse, Nilkanth Shankar	... R.
Gogte, Krishnáji Shivrám ...	... P.
Gogte, Shripati Vishvanáth	... Rat.
Gohel, Harisingji Jesábhái	... R.C.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Hari ...	... R.
Gokhalé, Hari Sadáshiv ...	... R.
Gokhalé, Lakshuman Báláji	... P.T.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Ballal	... R.
Gordon, Albert E. B. ...	... C.
Goré, Dagdu Náráyan ...	R.M., *formerly* Nas.M.
Gracias, Pascol ...	... St.M.
Gunjikar, Shankar Náráyan	... B.M.
Gupte, Bháu Yashvant ...	... Ah.
Gupte, Rámchandra Bháskar	... P.T.
Hannah, Frederick Richard	... St.M.
Hathirámáni, Tolárám Amulrái...	... H.
Henriques, Felix ...	... St.M.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámsháh	... A.M.
Hubli, Keshav Hanmant	... Dh
Iresang, Vásudev Atmarám	... P.T

Jámliá, Mohanlál Mulji	A.
Jani, Prabhushankar Jayánand	Go.
Javéri, Khushálchand Anandchand	Su.
Javéri, Motirám Kalhándás .. P.T., *formerly*	Su.
Javéri, Pránlál Dvárkádás	Br.
Jayakar, Krishnaráo Rámchandra	Pr.
Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	E.S.
Jejurkar, Abáji Parshuram	P.M.
Jhábválá, Pestanji Jivanji	Su.
Jhál, Jamshedji Gustáspji	Su.
Jones, Maurice F., ...	Sc.Con.
Joshi, Dattátraya Nilkanth	E.S.
Joshi, Govind Bábji	Pr.
Joshi, Krishna Rámchandra	G.A.
Joshi, Mahádev Rámchandra	S.
Joshi, Parbhurám Kánji	Kath.
Joshi, Parshurám Raghunáth	E.S.
Joshi, Purshottam Bálkrishna	G.A.
Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Bah.J.
Judge, Jamétrám Nánábhái	E.S.
Kále, Krishnáji Ganesh	R.
Kále, Náráyan Venkatesh	P.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo	Dh.
Kalvadé, Narhar Dáji	Sho.
Kámat, Dattu Bábáji	B.M.
Kamlápur, Bhimáji Svámiráo	Dh.
Kámle, Keshav Gopál	I.
Káne, Govind Náráyan	R.M.
Kángá, Mánekji Dorábji...	E.S.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Hari	P.T.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám	Rat.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant	Dh.
Karkamkar, Eknáth Annáji	I.
Kárkhánáválá, Pestanji Mothábhái	Ch.
Karmarkar, Bálkrishna Vishnu...	P.T.
Karnik, Káshináth Malhár	E.S.
Kátrak, Hormasji Shápurji	F.
Kátrak, Mánekji Shápurji	F.
Kátrak, Nasarvánji Dorábji	Sir J.
Kelkar, Bháu Lakshuman	Dh.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang	Rat.
Kelkar, Hari Ganesh	P.
Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh...	Rat.
Kelkar, Venkatesh Mahádev	P.T.
Keskar, Káshináth Govind	P.
Keshkámat, Keshav Shrinivás	B.
Khánolkar, Govind Báláji	B.P.
Kharé, Ganesh Káshináth	P.

Kharé, Vithal Ballál ... ... G.A.
Khedkar, Bálkrishna Lakshuman ... . B.G.
Khot, Rámchandra Sadáshiv .. .. B.
Khoté, Eknáth Raghunáth ... . Pr.
Khotlekar, Krishnáji Rámchandra ... . B.M.
Kirpálni, Khusirám Khatávmal .. . . K.
Kirtikar, Bálkrishna Nánábhái . ... . E.S.
Kirtikar, Gajánan Purshottam . ... Al.&P.
Kirtikar, Sundarráo Dayánáth ... . G.A.
Kolá, Behrámji Jamáspji .. .. B.Pro.
Kolatkar, Keshav Raghunáth ... . S.
Kolatkar, Raghunáth Purshottam .. .. .. Nas.
Koppar, Náráyan Venkatesh . . ... Dh.
Koppikar, Gopál Subráo ...St.M., *formerly* P.T.
Kothare, Vináyak Bápuji ... . E.S.
Kotvál, Rastamji Hormasji . ... Sir J.
Koyáji, Rastamji Nasarvánji . ... Sir J.
Kukni, Dádábhái Sorábji ... ... E.S.
Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ... ... R.
Kumáná, Pestanji Barjorji .. .. Sir J.
Kumtekar, Mahádev Keshavráo ... ... S.
Lacey, Edward .. .. Sc.
Lád, Bhagvant Pándurang .. ... . St.M.
Lálkáká, Sorábji Jamshedji . ... . A.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh .. .. B.G.
Lichmorná, Barjorji Kávasji .. .. P.
Liláwválá, Jehángier Jamshedji... .. . . E.S.
Limaye, Raghunáth Balvant .. .. Ah.
Lohár, Máruti Hari .. .. Ak.
Londhe, Keshav Janárdan ... . P.T.
Mádan, Edalji Hormasji .. .. B.P.
Mádan, Frámji Edalji ... ... E.S.
Mádan, Fardunji Shápurji .. .. E.S.
Maidment, Frederick George . .. . Sc.
Máinkar, Mahádev Govind ... ... E.S.
Májrá, Dádábhái Rastamji .. .. B.H.
Majmudár, Chhaganlál Lallubhái ... .. N.
Majmudár, Dipakrám Navnitrám ... Su., *formerly* P.T.
Majmudár, Govindlál Bápálál . ... A.
Majmudár, Jamnádás Ghelábhái ... Su., *formerly* P.T.
Mámá, Frámji Nánábhái .. .. .. B. Pro.
Mandeváli, Hanumant Viréshvar . . Ak.
Manérikar, Ganpat Sadáshiv . ... . E.S.
Mánjrekar, Venkáji Yashvant . ... B.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman . . .. St.M
Mantri, Jayárám Janárdanji . ... . E.S.
Mánvatkar, Govind Dáji ... ... P.
Marihál, Sarjerráo Bápuji ... . B.

Masáni, Shápurji Hormasji ... ... Ch.
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ...B.Pro.
Matáni, Manirám Káusing ... ... H.
Mávlankar, Mádhav Vithal ... ... P.
Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás... ... ... Bh.
Mehtá, Dosábhái Behrámji ... ... Ch.
Mehtá, Partábrái Govindrám ... ... Bh.
Mehtá, Pestanji Mancherji ... ... Sir J.
Mehtá, Vávábhái Haridás ... ... E.S.
Merchant, Fázal Ibráhim ... ... E.S.
Mistri, Barjorji Edalji ... ... F.
Mistri, Dosábhái Bamanji ... ... Sir J.
Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji ... ... F.
Mistri, Shápurji Sorábji ... ... P.T.
Mobedjiná, Navroji Mancherji ... ... Sir J.
Modha, Valabhrám Gangárám ... ... Su M.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái ... ... E.S.
Moghe, Rámchandra Dáji ... ... P.
Moharé, Rámchandra Vithal ... ... Dh.
Moné, Ganesh Hari ... ... Ah.
Morgávkar, Chintáman Bápuji ... ... B.G.
Motiválá, Dinsháh Hormasji ... ... Sir J.
Mudliar, Pándurang Shivshankar ... ... St.M.
Mugásett, Mánekji Frámji ... ... Al.P.
Mujumdár, Náráyar Vithal ... ... P.T.
Mullán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... Sir J.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir ... ...B Pro.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar ... ... Rat.
Nádkarni, Mangesh Devráo ... ... P.T.
Nádkarni, Mangesh Shántappá... ... ... E.S.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji ... ... St.V.
Nagarválá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... Ah.
Náik, Govind Ganesh ... ... P.T.
Nánávati, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... Su.
Nánji, Ratanji Dorábji ... ... Al.P.
Nargundkar, Ganesh Rámchandra ... P., *formerly* P.T.
Narimán, Pestanji Bhikáji ... ...B.Pro.
Neverekar, Hari Vináyak ... ... P.T.
Nilkanth, Anubhái Mahipatrám ... ... A.
Oliá, Badrilál Ambálál ... ... Br.
Oltikar, Hari Rámkrishna ... ... G.A.
Oka, Krishnáji Dhonddev ... ... B.P.
O'Shanahan, Henry Frank ... ... St.M.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... St.M.
Págnis. Sadáshiv Vithal ... ... St.M.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth ... ... St.M.
Pálekar, Bálkrishna Raghunáth... ... ... Ak.
Pálekar, Váman Govind ... ... R.

Pándiá, Chunilál Amritrám	N.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal	Su., *formerly* P.T.
Pandit, Purshottam Yashvant	E.S.
Pandit, Raghunáth Náráyan	R.M.
Parádkar, Shridhar Mahádev	G.A.
Paránjapye, Narhar Bálkrishna	P.
Paránjapye, Sadáshiv Ganesh	P.
Paránjapye, Yadneshvar Sadáshiv	R.
Párkhe, Krishnáji Yashvant	B.G.
Parulékar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth	Rat.
Paskol, Sorábji Kávasji	Ch.
Pátankar, Dhundiráj Balvant	E.S.
Pátankar, Govind Dhonddev	P.
Patel, Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái	E.S.
Patel, Gopál Govind	Dh.
Patel, Jamshedji Mánekji	B.Pro.
Páthek, Pránshankar Dayáshankar	Su.
Páthek, Uttámrám Jayshankar	Su.
Pátil, Bálkrishna Pándurang	G.A.
Patvardhan, Dhondo Appáji	P.
Patvardhan, Shivrám Ganesh	B.P.
Patvardhan, Venkatesh Náráyan	R.
Pavár, Sakháram Yamáji	P.
Pávri, Navroji Fardunji	Sir J.
Pávri, Pálanji Navroji	P.T.
Petit, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	B.Pro.
Phadke, Shivrám Sakhárám	E.S.
Phaltankar, Rámchandra Balvant	De.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál	Dh., *formerly* R.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar	S.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra	Rat.
Pinto, Diago John	St.M.
Pires, Charles A.	P.T.
Pochá, Jamshedji Pochája	F.
Prabhu, Vishnu Bálkrishna	Rat.
Pradhán, Sitárám Apájiráo	F.G.A.
Punigar, Jamshedji Edalji	E.S.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	P.
Rájgar, Lakshmishankar Jádavji	Kat.
Ránáde, Rámchandra Vithal	P.T.
Randivé, Lakshuman Shivrám	B.P.
Ráyadurg, Rághvendra Govind	Dh.
Rege, Bálkrishna Atmárám	Rat.
Remedios, John	F.G.A.
Rodrigues, Constancio Maria	St.V.
Sahasrabudhe, Govind Vásudev	R.
Sahasrabudhe, Shivrám Shridhar	S.
Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh	Rat.

Sahiár, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... F.
Sakládválá, Jamshedji Rastamji ...P.T., *formerly* B. Pro.
Sáfi, Mangaldás Chhaganlál ... ... A.M.
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna ... ... R.
Samit, Pesumal Zoukirám ... ... K.
Sángle, Davlat Máruti ... ... Ah.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá ... ... E.S.
Sanzgiri, Sadánand Moreshvar ... ... Pr.
Sáthe, Ganesh Bápuji ... ... P.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant. ... ... T.
Sátvik, Gundo Rághvendra ... ... R.
Sethná, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... Ch.
Sethná, Karsandás Gopáldás ... ... F.
Sheik, Samsherali Huseinbakash... ... . U.
Sheik, Yákub Ismáel ... ... H.
Shirvádkar, Nágesh Ganpat ... ... Nas.
Shivkámat, Krishnáji Vásudev ... ... B.
Shroff, Edalji Shápurji ... ... Sir J.
Shroff, Maganlál Káhándás ... ... F.
Sidhe, Dinkar Náráyan ... ... S.
Sirvái, Hormasji Shápurji ... ... Al.&P.
Sováni, Vináyák Krishnáji ... ... R.
Sunáválá, Ratanji Rastamji ... F., *formerly* Al. and P.
Talpadé, Krishnaráo Bálmukund ... . P.T.
Tárápurválá, Frámroz Jivanji . ... B.Pro.
Tátá, Frámji Jamshedji ... ... Sir C.
Tátá, Jamshedji Rastamji ... ... Sir J.
Telsang, Chánbásappá Sidháppá ... ... B.M.
Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji ... . Al.K.
Tirodkar, Sábáji Raghunáth .. .. Rat.
Topiá, Jehángier Bamanji ... ... Sir J.
Trilokékar, Anandráo Atmárám ... . G.A.
Trivédi, Jevachrám Keshavrám ... ... P.T.
Trivédi, Kamláshankar Pránshankar ... . Su.
Trivédi, Lalitárám Panchratnarám ... ... Su.
Trivédi, Mulshankar Jethá ... ... A.
Umárvádiá, Manirám Ambárám ... ... Su.
Umerigar, Nánábhái Rastamji ... ... F.
Unválá, Hormasji Frámji ... ... B.Pro.
Upásini, Lakshmikánt Rámchandra ... . F.G.A.
Váchhá, Kharshedji Edalji ... ... B.Pro.
Vaidya, Bálji Lakshuman ... ... R.
Vaidya, Dinkar Sakhárám ... ... E.S.
Vaidya, Náráyan Trimbak .. .. B.P.
Vaidya, Vináyak Malhár ... ... Nas.
Vajifdár, Sorábji Manékji ... ... Sir C.
Vákankar, Váman Sakhárám ... ... G.A.
Vakil, Manchháshankar Jivanrám ... ... F.

Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier ... ...Al.&P.
Vakíliá, Bhagubhái Dáyábhái ... ... Go.
Valladares, Joseph Raphael ... ... St.M.
Vániá, Hosangji Barjorji... ... ... Su., *formerly* P.T.
Vayagankar, Váman Vishrám ... ... R.
Vesugará, Mánekji Shápurji ... ...Al.&P.
Vijayakar, Yashvantráo Khanderáo ... ... E.S.
Vyás, Gheláshankar Narottam ... ... A.M.
Vyás, Hargovind Harináráyan ... ... Su.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji ... ... E.S.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Ardesir ... ... F.
Wádiá, Pestanji Ardesir... ... ... F.
Wells, Devji Brijlál ... ... Su.M.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ... Bis.
Wolfe, Augustus George ... ... Bis.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay ...
II. Deccan College ... .
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... } In Arts.
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...
V. Government Law School, Bombay, In Law.
VI. Grant Medical College, Bombay... In Medicine.
VII. Poona Civil Engineering College... In Civil Engineering

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED, 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a Meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this Meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901 and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building-materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second

sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the Building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C. S. I., and the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji, in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawab of Sucheen Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawab of Sucheen in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded 1874.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages.....	19 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics.....	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences.....	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class .....10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class.....10 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845, John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874, WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1876.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy (on leave to Europe).

Robert George Oxenham, M.A., Oxon., Principal and Professor of English Literature, Deccan College. (*Acting* Principal).

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.

Peter Peterson, B.A., Oxon., M.A., Edin., Professor of Oriental Languages, (*Acting* Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College).

Edwards Giles, B.A., Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy (*Acting* Educational Inspector, Northern Division).

Thomas Brown Kirkham, Professor of English Literature.

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Bombay, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit. (*Acting* Professor of Oriental Languages).

Joseph William Pullen, M.A., Cantab., *Acting* Professor of History and Political Economy.

Hormasji Jehángierji Bhábhá, M.A., Bombay, *Acting* Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.

Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F. C. S., Professor of Chemistry.

Shastris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat Zalakikar.
Rájárámbhat bin Ganéshbhat Bodas.

Dakshina Fellows.

Senior.

Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A., LL.B.

Juniors.

Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, B.A.
Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, B.A.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A. (Librarian)
(1.) Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A. (Superintendent of Resident Students.)

Honorary Fellow.

Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmandás, B.A.

Senior Scholars.

(2.)	Dalál, Adarji Mancherji, B.A.	Elph. Fund.
(3.)	Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmandás, B.A.	Clare ,,
	Desái, Khandubhái Indraji, B.A.	Clare ,,
(4.)	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavdás, B.A.	Elph. ,,
*	Agáshe, Dhondu Hari	Clare ,,
*	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Elph. ,,
*	Desái, Mahádevlál Harilál	Elph. ,,

Junior Scholars.

*	Bhátavadékar, Vishnu Krishna	Clare Scholar.
*	Chandávarkar, Náráyan Ganesh	Clare ,,
*	Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái	Clare ,,
*	Dámniá, Gulábchand Motichand	West Fund.
(5.) *	Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu	Clare ,,
*	Gokhalé, Vithal Mahádev	Clare ,,
(6.) *	Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal	Clare ,,
*	Lavji, Ardesir Rastamji	Clare ,,
*	Master, Sorábji Rastamji	Clare ,,

(1.) Bhugwandás Purshotumdás Sanskrit Scholar for 1876.
(2.) Raja of Dhar Prizeman.
(3.) Nawab of Sucheen Prizeman.
(4.) Sundarji Jiváji Prizeman.
(5.) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(6.) Sind Exhibitioner.
* Passed F.A Examination.

*	Mudholkar, Raghunáth Narsinh ...	.. West Fund.
*	Mullá, Faizulábhái Lukmánji ...	. Clare ,,
*	Pátak, Navroji Hormasji ...	.. West ,,
*	Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra ..	...West ,,
*	Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	...West ,,
	Bharucha, Hormasji Kerbádji ..	West ,,
	Bhat, Harikrishna Baldev ...	...West ,,
	Desái, Kanthadji Kaliánji	.. West ,,
(5)	Gokhalé, Gopál Rámchandra ..	...West ,,
	Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji ...	...West ,,
	Kelkar, Govind Vithal	...Gaikavád.
	Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv... ...	. West ,,
	Narvané, Gopál Raghunáth	.. West ,,
(5)	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	.. West ,,
	Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ...	...West ,,
	Sháháni, Dayárám Gidumal	West ,,
	Shukla, Devdat Dhanéshvar ...	. Gaikavád
	Sogu, Ardesir Rastamji	. West ,,
	Tárápurválá, Jehángier Sorábji ...	. West ,,
	Vayagankar, Jagannáth Bálkrishna .	. West ,,
(5)	Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna...	...Elph. ,,
	Divátiá, Narsinhráo Bholánáth ...	.. Elph. ,,
(7)	Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Ballál ... ...•	...Elph. ,,
	Joglekar, Lakshuman Bálkrishna	...Clare ,,
	Karandikar, Bálkrishna Purshottam .	.. Clare ,,
	Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh	...Elph ,,
(5)	Kulkarni, Báláji Hári .	. Elph. ,,
	Kunthekar, Mahádev Keshav ...	.. Clare ,,
	Máinkar, Mahádev Govind	...Elph. ,,
	Manérikar, Ganpat Sadáshiv	Elph. ,,
	Oltikar, Hari Ramkrishna	...Clare ,,
(8)	Parulékar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth	...Elph. ,,
	Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra	.. Elph. ,,
	Rege, Bálkrishna Atmárám . ..	Elph. ,,
	Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá	.. Clare ,,
	Trivédi, Kamláshankar Pránshankar	...Elph. ,,
	Trivédi, Lahtárám Panchatantra .	..Clare ,,
	Wádiá, Framji Rastamji	.Elph. ,,

University Scholars.

Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholars.

Davé, Vithalji Keshavji.
Gorátelá. Visanji Hansráj.
Nánjiáni, Karmáli Rahim.

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(5) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar
(7) Alfred Scholar from Rájárám High School.
(8) Ráo of Kutch Scholar.
* Passed F.A Examination.

Government Exhibitioners from Sind.

* Manghirmaláni, Háshárám Hotchand.
(9) * Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.
* Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev.
Malkáni, Sahásanmal Pribdás.

From Berar.

Divékar, Balvant Abáji.
Mandeváli, Hanmant Viréshvar.

From Rájárám High School.

Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna.

Commoners.

* Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amerudin.
* Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.
* Dalál, Ratanji Mancherji.
* Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji.
* Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám.
* Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo.
* Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna.
* Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji.
* Enti, Barzorji Ardesir.
* Godbolé, Purshottam Vishnu.
* Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Malhár.
* Jogalékar, Krishnáji Mahádev.
* John Jones.
* Kápadiá, Kaikhoshru Kuvarji.
* Káthavaté, Manohar Vishnu.
* Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevaklál.
Kávasji, Kharshedji Jamshedji Jijibhái.
Modi, Jiváji Jamshedji.
Pandiá, Davlatrám Kirpárám.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan.
Pátak, Sorábji Káikhosru.
Pavgi, Náráyan Bhavánráo.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh.
Sátputé, Náráyan Raghunáth.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu.
Táti, Rámchandra Shankar.
Vaidya, Shridhar Vithal.
Adhikári, Sakhárám Atmárám.

(9.) Sundarji Jiváji and Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman.
* Passed F. A. Examination.

Akhund, Alimuhámmad Hasanáli.
Alimchandáni, Davlatrám Jaithmal.
Athalé, Padmákar Dámodar.
Athavalé, Hari Ballál.
Atmárambhukanválá, Dullabdás Tribhuvandás.
Bádshá, Sorábji Jámásji.
Barclay, Charles.
Bhadbhadé, Raghunáth Gangádhar.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbak.
Bhat, Jivanlál Nathubhái.
Bhat, Mahánand Bháishankar.
Blakeman, William.
Dábholkar, Govind Rámchandra.
Dastur, Dorábji Pestanji.
Dastur, Phirozji Jamásji
Dávar, Dinsháh Dhanjibhái.
Dávar, Nánábhái Frámji.
Davé, Pránshankar Tripuráshankar.
Davé, Ratirám Durgárám.
Desái, Máuiklál Sákarlál.
Desái, Mathurádás Durgárám.
Dharamshi, Abdul Miráli.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái.
Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan.
Dungáji, Daráshá Jamshedji.
Javéri, Bálábhái Manchárám.
Joshi, Janárdan Raghunáth.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Rastamji.
Khambátá, Sorábji Kávasji.
Khán, Bhikáji Frámji.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna.
Kháre kar, Jayarám Raghunáth
Lákdáválá, Manchersháh Sorábji.
Mantri, Ganpatráo Gopináth.
Mantri, Rámchandra Bháskar.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái.
Mehtá, Jivábhái Jametrám.
Mehtá, Madanrái Mugatlál.
Mehtá, Motilál Jugaldás
Mehtá, Mukundrám Nityárám.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákordás.
Modi, Maganlál Thákordás.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
Nánávati, Behrámji Hormasji.
(10) Nighoskar, Hari Váman.

(10.) Indore Scholar.

Pandiá, Dhanvantrám Narbherám.
Pandiá, Krishnashankar Harishankar.
Paránjapye, Báláji Rámchandra.
Patel, Mansukhrám Pránjivan.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji.
Puráne, Bálkrishna Narbherám.
Randivé, Shankar Trimbak.
Sethná, Bamanji Kharshedji.
Sethná, Kávasji Bezanji.
Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurábhái.
Taláti, Mánekji Dorábji.
Talyárkhán, Phirozshá Pestanji.
Tátá, Ratanji Dádábhái.
Vyás, Lalitshankar Lálshankar.
Yeats, Sidney Kilner.
Adarjá, Lakshmichandra Pitámbar.
Adenválá, Hormasji Kávasji.
Antiá, Hormasji Jamshedji.
Barve, Hari Mahádev.
Bhat, Ganpatrám Mahánand.
Bhat, Parmánand Mahánand.
Bhat, Pránshankar Narottam.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás.
Bucha, Bhupatrám Dayáljí.
Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvándás.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám.
Dáru, Harilál Tuljárám.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár.
Gordon, Albert E. B.
Gavhánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá.
Gupte, Gangádhar Keshav.
Jál, Jamshedji Gustádji.
Javéri, Pránlál Dvárkádás.
Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan.
Jhábválá, Pestanji Jivanji.
Joshi, Dattátraya Nilkanth.
Joshipárá, Pránlál Káhándás.
Judge, Jamétrám Nánábhái.
Kámá, Mancherji Dosábhái.
Kánga, Mánekji Dorábji.
Kolá, Jamshedji Sorábji.
Lálváni, Gurbámal Manghersing.
Mantri, Jayarám Janárdan.
Masáni, Rastamji Mervánji.
Mávlankar, Mahádev Vithal.

Mehtá, Keshavlál Káshilál.
Modi, Ardesir Dádábhái.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái.
Modi, Mánekji Pestanji.
Majmundár, Govindlál Bápálál.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar.
Nádkarni, Mangesh Shántáppá.
Pándiá, Chunilál Amritrám.
Pandit, Purshottam Yashvant.
Petit, Jamshedji Nasarvánji.
Phaltankar, Rámchandra Ballál.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál.
Readymoney, Jehángier Jivanji.
Sanzgari, Sadánand Moreshvar.
Tirodkar, Sábáji Raghunáth.
Unválá, Hormasji Frámji.
Vániá, Husanji Barzorji.
Vijayakar, Yashvantráo Khanderáo.
Vaygankar, Váman Vishrám.
Vyás, Hargovind Harinárayan.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Ardesir.

Free Students.

**Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar.
* Khambátá, Ranchhordás Lallubhái.
* Khimjiáni, Fázel Manji.
* Narimán, Mánekji Kharshedji.
* Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám.
* Páthare, Káshináth Janárdan.
Bádsháh, Bhagvándás Ranchhordás.
Báriá, Kávasji Edalji.
Doctor, Manchershán Kávasji.
Gadiálly, Pestanji Mancherji.
Khesválá, Mervánji Sorábji.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái.
Apte, Govind Shridhar.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang.
Joshi, Govind Bábji.
Joshi, Purshottam Bálkrishna.
Sováni, Vináyak Krishna.

Passed F. A. Examination.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped; the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English Schools in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which three, viz., one Latin Readership, one Senior Fellowship, and one Junior Fellowship, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—Government.

One Latin Readership, of Rs. 150 per mensem.
One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
One Junior Fellowship, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarship.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10, and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M. A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874 R. G. OXENHAM, M A.

1876.

Principals.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Professor of English Literature (*Acting* Principal Elphinstone College.)

Kern Lakshuman Chhatre, Professor of Mathematics (*Acting* Principal).

Professors.

F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Leipsic Professor of Oriental Languages (*Acting* Educational Inspector, C. D.)

R. Shute, B.A. Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy (on leave in Europe).

P. Peterson, B.A. Oxon., and M.A. Edin., *Acting* Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

A. L. Pi Larken, C. S., *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

* E. H. Aitken, B.A., *Acting* Junior Professor.

Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages.

Fellows.

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M.A., *Acting* Latin Reader.
Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, M.A., Senior Fellow.
Krishnáji Sadáshiv Maráthé, B.A., Junior Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

(1) (2) Mahádev Shivrám Apté.

Librarian.

Gopál Malhár Purandharé.

Sanskrit Teachers attached.

Anant Shástri Pendhárkar, 1st Assistant.
Chintáman Shástri Thatté, 2nd Assistant.

Students.

1.—*Graduates.*

(3) Atre, Annáji Rámchandra, B.A.

2.—*Undergraduates.*

(*a*) *Senior Scholars.*

(1) (4) Apte, Váman Shivrám.
(1) Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh.
(1) (5) Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo.
(1) Kharé, Dáji Abáji.
(1) (6) Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra.
(1) Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji.

(*b*) *Junior Scholars.*

Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu.
Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám.
(7) Jatár, Bháskar Yashvant.
Joshi, Rámchandra Jiváji.

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* Passed M.A. Examination in 1872.
(1) Passed F.A. Examination.
(2) Candy Sanskrit Scholar.
(3) Senior Scholar.
(4) Jagannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(5) Candy Maráthi Scholar.
(6) Berár Scholar.
(7) Dhárvád Scholar.

Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh.
(8) Mhasurkar, Krishnáji Shrinivás.
Mirajkar, Rághavendra Shrinivás.
Pátankar, Sitárám Ganesh.
Pinto, Peter Manoel.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji.
Vánvalé, Sadáshiv Rangnáth.
Yatgiri, Subháji Venkatesh.

(c) Commoners.

Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh.
Agáshe, Keshav Janárdan.
Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh.
Bápat, Lakshuman Chintáman.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra.
Barve, Dhondo Mahádev.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna.
Bengari, Rághavendra Pándurang.
Bhágvat, Vishnu Dhonddev.
Bhándivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo.
Bhat, Dámodar Váman.
Bocarro, John.
(6) Budrukh, Govind Náráyan.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar.
(8) Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant.
Chhatre, Vásudev Vináyak.
(6) Chikáte, Govind Náráyan.
(1) Chinái, Bejánji Sorábji.
(6) Chitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv.
(9) Dáte, Krishnáji Siddheshvar.
(6) Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan.
De Souza, Jacob C.
(6) Dhámangávkar, Gopináth Hari.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar.
Phulmámdikar, Mahádev Náráyan.
Godbolé, Nágnáth Keshav.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Parashurám.
Ghánekar, Shridhar Vishnu.
Ghánekar, Váman Ganesh.
Gholkar, Dattu Sitárám.
Godrásji, Dorábji Padamji.
Gokhte, Krishnáji Shivrám.

(1) Passed F. A. Examination.
(6) Berár Scholar.
(8) Alfred Scholar for English (Kolhápur).
(9) Indore Scholar.

Gunjikar, Gururáo Rághavendra.
Huligolkar, Rámchandra Bhujangráo.
Jahágirdár, Hanmant Raghavendra.
(6) Jalgávkar, Khandu Shámráo.
(1) Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji.
Kabé, Náráyan Venkatesh.
(6) Kánitkar, Rámkrishna Hari.
Kápse, Vásudev Trimbak.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Hari.
Karandikar, Venkátesh Balvant.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan.
Kelkar, Hari Ganesh.
Khandáláválá, Jamshedji Dorábji.
Koppar, Náráyan Venkatesh.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh.
Limayé, Shankar Bhikáji.
(6) Lohár, Máruti Hari.
Medhekar, Dattátraya Ganesh.
Mehtá, Mugatlál Gokaldás.
Moghe, Rámchandra Dáji.
Mudliar, Bálkrishna Viziarangam.
(1) Mudliar, Dámodar Viziarangam.
(10) Nádgir, Narsinh Ganesh.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji.
Nagarválá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji.
Nátu, Shankar Anant.
Palsikar, Sakhárám Amrit.
Paránjapyé, Narhar Bálkrishna
Paránjapye, Sadáshiv Ganesh.
Patvardhan, Hari Vináyak.
Pestanji, Sorábji Padamji.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan.
Ránáde, Bábáji Dattátráya.
Sámbáre, Chintáman Raghunáth.
Samvatsar, Hari Vishnu.
Sángle, Anand Máruti.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant.
Shevadé, Narsinh Rámchandra.
Upásani, Lakshmikánt Rámchandra

(d) Free Students.

Bondre, Vithal Narsinh.
(1) Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra.

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(1) Passed F. A Examination.
(6) Berár Scholar.
(10) Hubli Scholar.

(1) Kerúr, Bábáji Yelgard.
Pathak, Shripád Sitárám.
Povár, Sakhárám Yamáji.
Sáthe, Vishnu Náráyan.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution:—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of	Rs.	120 per annum.
One Fleming (J. N.) Scholarship, of.....	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship, of	„	100 per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship, of ...	„	60 per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship, of.....	„	120 per annum.
Miller (H.) do.	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„	60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship...	„	40 per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„	40 per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship	„	62 per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„	40 per annum.
Davidson (D.) ditto	„	40 per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).
The Rájá of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell (A) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.
} For Preparatory Classes.

(1) Passed F. A. Examination.

1876.

Principal.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., Instructor in History and Philosophy.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. J. Small, English Literature.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D., Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Náráyan Venkáji Khot, Assistant Teacher, Mathematics and Sanskrit.

Teachers attached.

Upásané, Ráoji Rámchandra, Sanskrit.
John Aratun, Persian.
Mirza Musa Cowsar, Persian.

Third-year Students.

* Joshi, Ganesh Krishna.
* Mirzá, Abas Ali.
* Digámbar, Dálayá.
* Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji.
* Pajanigará, Navroji Mervánji.
* Gokhalé, Vishnu Náráyan.
* Kothére, Gajánan Bápuji.
* Kánitkar, Govind Bápuji.
* Khot, Anant Venkáji.

Second-year Students.

Ghogáválá, Mánekji Rastamji.
Manérikar, Yashvant Purshottam.
Kaikini, Durgappá Krishnáji.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribuvandás.
Pradhán, Anandráo Harishankar.
Ghárat, Rámji Lakshman.
Pátkar, Bálkrishna Rághoji.
Gokhalé, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Oke, Dámodar Keshav.
Anjarlekar, Vishnu Lakshuman.
Nádkarni, Vishnu Ganesh.
Parab, Káshináth Pándurang.
Tátá, Navroji Adarji.
Banáji, Behrámji Dorábji.
Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji.
Sanjáná, Mánekshán Kharshedji.
Pávri, Jamshedji Bejanji.**

* Passed F.A. Examination.

Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái.
Akut, Anant Abáji.
Modi, Mervánji Edalji.
Talátí, Mancherji Behrámji.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Jamshedji.
Koregávkar, Náráyan Rámchandra.
David, Abraham Jacob.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant.
Parchuré, Váman Bhikáji.
Nádkarni, Anant Shantáppá.
Dharádhar, Pándurang Eknáth.
Tendulkar, Bábáji Anant.
Murdeshvarkar, Shantáyá Munjaráo.
Choksi, Ratanji Ardesir.
Narimán, Behrámji Ardesir.
Dánte, Ganesh Sadáshiv.
Potnis, Rámchandra Mangesh.
Angal, Ráoji Báburáo.
Rángnekar, Shivrám Bhikáji.

First-year Students.

Chitalé, Govind Venkatesh.
Kallianpur, Venkatráo Dassáppá.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo.
Patel, Bálkrishna Pándurang.
Vesugará, Mánekji Shápurji.
Badsháh, Barjorji Rastamji.
Tátá, Jamshedji Rastamji.
Dalál, Mervánji Sorábji.
John, Remidios.
Kotvál, Rastamji Hormasji.
Káne, Govind Náráyan.
Shásankar, Mahádev Sakhárám.
Pandit, Raghunáth Náráyan.
Katrak, Hormasji Shápurji.
Báttiválá, Rastamji Sorabji.
Bátliválá, Mervánji Hiráji.
Bápat, Ganesh Bápu.
Masáni, Shápurji Hormasji.
Talpadé, Krishnaráo Bálmakund.
Dádarkar, Bhaváníshankar Bálkrishna.
Sáfi, Mangal Chhaganlál.
Gándhi, Davlat Rámchanlál.
Dárnválá, Jamshedji Edalji.
Kátrak, Mánekji Shápurji.
Setná, Karsandás Gopáldás.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier.
Khakhar, Vajirám Ichhárám.

Ghadiálli, Mancherji Pálanji.
Vaidya, Náráyan Trimbak.
Mádan, Fardunji Shápurji.
Lálkáká, Sorábji Jamshedji.
Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh.
Compositor, Phirozsháh Kávasji.
Vakil, Manchhásankar Jivanji.
Shroff, Maganlál Káhándás.
Joshi, Purshottam Bálkrishna.
Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji.
Khare, Vithal Ballál.
Nene, Hari Náráyan.
DaSilva, J. B.

IV. BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it Under-graduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College:—

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem, in favour of that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who passes Matriculation with the highest number of marks and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, if he be not otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Under-graduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

1876.

Rector.

The Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D., Professor of Theology and Philosophy.

Professors.

The Rev. A. Bodewig, S.J., Professor of Latin and History.

The Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., D.D., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.

The Rev. C. Lindman, S.J., Professor of Chemistry

The Rev. R Rive, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Rev. J. Willy, S.J., D.D., Professor of Latin, History, and Political Economy.

The Rev. J. Martin, S.J., Professor of Sanskrit.

Under-Graduates.

Seniors.

* Raghunáth Dvárkánáth Dhairyaván.
* Vishnu Sakhárám Padvekar.
* Shrinivás Dádobá Tarkhadkar.
* Valentine Rowe.
* Vasant Lakshuman Dharádhar.
* Fardunji Mánekji Kángá.
Bamanji Frámji Pálkhiválá.
Amaro Andre Zuzarte.
Jijibhái Edalji Modi.
Pirozsháh Bamanji Modi.
Hirjibhái Pestanji Wádiá.
Bálkrishna Náráyan Vaidya.
Rámchandra A. Ráje.

Juniors.

Michael Dunn.
James John O'Sullivan.
† Henry Frank O'Shanahan.
‡ Pascoal Gracias.
Benedict D'Souza.
Bhagvant Pándurang Lád.
Sadáshiv Vithal Págnis.
Rámráo Venkáji Dvigikar.
Nágesh Vishvanáth Pái.
Krishnaráo Rámchandra Jayakar.

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* Passed F.A. Examination.
† Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Portuguese Scholar
‡ Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Latin and Mission Scholar

Náráyan Lakshuman Mánkar.
Venkatesh Lakshmayá Agrankar.
Gajánan Purshottam Kirtikar.
Pestanji Ardesir Wádiá.
Jijibhái Pestanji Mistri.
Kávasji Dádábhái Dubásh.
Frámroz Jivanji Tárápurválá.
Jamshedji Mánekji Patel.
Ardesir Kávasji Sethná.
Dosábhái Behrámji Mehtá.
Ardesir Dádábhái Ariá.
Edalji Behrámsháh Hodiválá.
Jamshedji Rastamji Sakládválá.
Frámji Nánábhái Mámá.
Bápuji Kharshedji Váchágándi.
Jehángier Kharshedji Tárachand.

V. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(Recognized 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

II. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.

III. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.

IV. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

1876.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

James Jardine, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji, B.A.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám, B.A.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra, B.A.
Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám, M.A.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopálráo, B.A.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro, B.A.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A.
Huligolekar, Krishnaráo Mahádev, B.A.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B.A.
DeSa, Luis, B.A.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám, B.A.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad, B.A.
(1) Agáshe, Dhondu Hari.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji.

II.—Junior Law Students.

* Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji, B.A.
* DeMonte, Thomas, B.A.
* Wádiá, Mánekji Násarvánji, B.A.
* Tullu, Govind Vásudev, M.A.
* Dastur, Phiroze Hosháng, B.A.
* Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A.
* Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh, B.A.
* Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth, B.A.
* Kirtané, Keshav Váman, B.A.
* Nábar, Báji Náráyan, B.A.
* Sovani, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.
* Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna, B.A.
* Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A.
* Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A.
* Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji, B.A.
(1) * Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev.
(1) * Dátár, Sitárám Rúoji.

* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination, 1875.
(1) Free Student.

(1) * Pándiá, Davlatrám Kirpárám.
* DeSouza, Luis.
* Anikhindikar, Shambhu Chandáppá.
* Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar.
* Golé, Sidheshvar Bháskar.
* Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar.
(1) * Godbolé, Purshottam Vishnu.
(2) * Sháháni, Dayárám Gidumal.
* Gokhalé, Gopál Rámchandra.
(1) * Vaidya, Shridhar Vithal.
* Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji.
* Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan.
* Bhandárá, Nasarvánji Frámji.

III.—Candidates for Pleader's Examination.

Karáká, Jehángier Dosábhái Frámji.
Ayáni, Mánekji Dádábhái.
Dáji, Kharshedji Shápurji.
Májrá, Dádábhái Rastamji.

IV.—Candidate Law Students.

Duncan, Thomas, M.A.
(1) Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmandás, B.A.
Hogan, D. F., B.A.
Jambusariá, Bezanji Mánekji, B.A.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman, B.A.
Karáká, Jehángier Dosábhái Frámji.
Desái, Pardunji Pálanji.
(1) Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand.
Javéri, Bálábhái Manchhárám.
Davé, Vithalji Keshavji.
Bhat, Mahánand Bháishankar.
(1) Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám.
Mehtá, Keshavlál Káshilál.
Gokhalé, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Joshi, Dattátraya Nilkanth.
Athavalé, Hari Ballál.
Shroff, Edalji Shápurji.
Bádsháh, Bhagvánlál Ranchordlál.
Bhadbhadé, Raghunáth Gangádhar.
Gavhánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár.
Lálkáká, Sorábji Jamshedji.

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* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination, 1875.
(1) Free Students.
(2) Prize awarded for proficiency in Jurisprudence Examination, 1875.

Joshipárá, Pránlál Káhándás.
Bucha, Bhupatrái Dayáljí.
Dábholkar, Govind Rámchandra.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna.
Barve, Hari Mahádev.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev.
Tarkhad, Shrínivás Dádobá.
Khot, Náráyan Venkáji.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu.
Mulé, Krishnáji Vásudev.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth.
Sethná, Kávasji Bezanji.
Chandávarkar, Náráyan Ganesh.
Kelkar, Govind Vithal.
Páthére, Káshináth Janárdan.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar.
Saráph, Mahádev Kavishvar.
Káthavaté, Manohar Vishnu.
Mandeváli, Hanmant Vireshvar.
Divékar, Balvant Abáji.
Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái.
Davé, Ratirám Durgárám.
Gupte, Gangádhar Keshav.
Bhátavadékar, Vishnu Krishna.
(1) Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna.
(1) Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev.
Mantri, Jayarám Janárdanji.
(1) Gokhalé, Vithal Mahádev.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra.
Purandharé, Khanderáo Vithal.
Davé, Pránshankar Triparáshankar.
Mujumdár, Govindlál Bápálál.
Bhat, Jivanlál Nathubhái.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar.
Bharuchá, Dinsháh Kuvarji.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji.
Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar.
Parulékar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál.

(1) Free Student.

Oltikar, Hari Rámkrishna.
Khesválá, Mervánji Sheriárji.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna.
Dalál, Dayárám Dulabhrám.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Ballál.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji.
Adarjá, Lakshmichandra Pitámbar.
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav.
Adhikári, Sakhárám Atmárám.
Pávgi, Náráyan Bhavánráo.
Sávánt, Hari Rámchandra.
Kulkarni, Báláji Hari.
Vayagankar, Váman Vishrám.
Mirzá, Abbas Alibeg.
Jál, Jamshedji Gustádji.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji.
Mávlankar, Mahádev Govind.
Tirodekar, Sábáji Raghunáth.
Unválá, Hormasji Frámji.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang.
Kulkarni, Trimbak Rámchandra.
Sethná, Karsandás Gopáldás.
Pándiá, Chunilál Amratlál.
Pires, Charles A.

VI. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a Secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Maráthi and Gujaráthi languages. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The Students are arranged in three classes:—

1. Graduates and Under-Graduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, and Candidates from various Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Presidency and Mofussil, who are educated through the Maráthi and Gujaráthi languages for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Parish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Keshavji Naik Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, Sir J. P. Willoughby, His Highness the Gaikavád of Baroda, and Dinshah Manekji Petit Book Funds, Hemabhoy Vakatchand Medal Fund, and Hoerjeebhoy Nursingjee Prize Fund; the Burnes and Arnott Medals.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rs. 1,17,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practice Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time fifty such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon

the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

List of Principals.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.

1876.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Professors.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., Professor of Physiology and Hygeine.

J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Dental Surgery.

W. Dymock, B.A., Oxon., M.R.C.S., Professor of Materia Medica.

I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Botany.

J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., Professor of Pathology.

W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy.

A. H. Hughes, M.D., Professor of Midwifery.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy

Teachers of the Maráthi Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrit Chobé, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M., Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Shántárám Vithal Sanzgiri, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Teachers of the Gujaráthi Vernacular Class.

Dhirajrám Dalpatrám, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikáji, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, on leave to England.

Hormasji Dádábhai Masáni, L.M., *Acting* Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Edalji Nasarvánji, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Surgery and Midwifery.

Rastamji Jamshedji Nádarsháh, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Materia Medica.

Senior Scholars.

	Foundations.
* John Thomas De Cunha†	
* Bellarmino Lobo†	
* Hiráji Jehángier Khambátá†	
* Joseph De Souza†	Farish.
* Victoriano Dias†	Farish.
* B. A. De Oliveira†	Reid.
* Dinsháh Dorábji Mistri†	Carnac.
* Ardesir Pestanji Cámá†	
* Caetano Fonseca†	
* Batukrám Sobárám Mehtá†	
* Shivnáth Rámnáth Vyas†	
* Manilál Gangádás Desái†	Govt. Exhibition.
* Frámji Rastamji Divéchá†	
* Henry Jervis†	Anderson.
* Behrámji Nasarvánji Koyáji†	
* Kávasji Kharshedji Sanjaná†	
* Lallubhái Bhagvándás Káji†	
* Kávasji Hormasji Mistri†	
* Nicholas De Alvaries†	
* Pascoal Manoel De Silva†	
* Moreshvar Gopálráo Deshmukh... ...	Govt. Exhibition and Farish.

* Passed F.M. Examination. † Free Student.

* Bálábhái Maganlál Nánávati	...	Carnac.
* Nárayan Venkatchelam Mudliar	...	Reid.
* Kuvarji Kávasji Vaidya	...	Anderson.
* Chunilál Govardhandás Gunderiá†		Farish.
* Dámodardás Dharamdás Gandhi	...	Reid.
* Vishvásráo Báláji Jayakar	...	
* Bellarmino Braganza	...	
* Jamshedji Frámji Kolápurválá	...	
* Rámlál Lallubhai Doctor	...	
* Barjorji Sorábsháh Munsiff	...	
* Ratanji Rastamji Dádiná†	...	
* Edalji Mánekji Dámlá†	...	
* Govind Venkáji Khot†	...	
* Hirjibhái Jamshedji Appu†	...	
* Erachsháh Frámji Sethná†	...	
* Jose Tertulliano De Lima	...	
* Edalji Pálanji Frenchman	...	
* Sorábji Dosábhái Nádarsháh†	...	
* Rámchandra Gangádhar Talvalkar†	...	Govt. Exhibition.
* Amador Bocarro	...	
* Thákurdás Kikábhái Dalál	...	
* Bamanji Frámji Dáruválá	...	
* Krishnaráo Vishvanáth Dhurandhar†	...	
* Jamshedji Kharshedji Kángá†	...	
* Phirozsháh Pálanji Doctor	...	
* Ratanbhadra Manibhadra Pandit†	...	
* Phirozsháh Behrámji Bharuchá†	...	
* Káshináth Krishna Bhendé†	...	
* Hormasji Behrámji Doctor†	...	
Edalji Sorábji Chinái	...	
Nádarsháh Dádábhái Commissariválá	...	
Jamshedji Sorábji Dastur	...	
Chunilál Ghelábhái Desái	...	
Edalji Behramji Forbes	...	
Shápurji Rastamji Kángá	...	
Mánekshah Jamshedji Keláválá	...	
Nasarvánji Kharshedji Kurleválá	...	
Pedro Lisboa	...	
Mánekji Sorábji Mehtá	...	
Nasarvánji Navroji Párak	...	
Jamshedji Pestanji Pochája	...	
Dádábhái Kharshedji Ravitná†	...	
Rastamji Hormasji Cámá	...	Anderson.
Jamnádás Premchand Nánávati	...	Anderson.
Sorábji Fardunji Gazdar†	...	Carnac.

* Passed F.M. Examination. † Free Student

Ganesh Krishna Garde		Govt. Exhibition and Farish.
Vishnu Gopál Apte		Carnac and Alfred.
Shávakshán Sorábji		
Kaikhosru Edalji Doctor...		Govt. Exhibition.
Mervánji Dhanjibhái Karanjiá		
J. H. Fialho		
Bhikáji Jiváji Damniá		
J. A. Simoens		
Dhanjibhái Barjorji Doctor		
Hormasji Navroji Contractor		
Jehángier Kharshedji Sukhiá		
Dámodar Raghunáth Dhumé		
Hormasji Mervánji Hakim		
Jehángier Pestánji Wádiá		
Joseph Peter Menezes		
Hormasji Rastamji Modi		
Antonio P. De Menezes		
Hormasji Dosábhái Pesikáká		
J. V. Nazareth		
Surajlál Mathurádás Davalatjádá ...		
Hormasji Nasarvánji Sirvái		
Sadáshiv Váman Káne		
* Vithaldás Manordás Broker		
* Jehángier Mánekji Penti		
Phirozsháh Barjorji Cooper		
Jacinth Caetan Vaz		
Dádábhái Pestánji Banáji		
* Hermenegildo De Sa		
Nánábhái Kuvarji Modi		Govt. Scholarship.
Mervánji Pestanji Kharéghat, B.A. ...		Govt. Scholarship.
Dosábhái Ardesir Choksi		Govt. Scholarship.
* Michael A. Rozario		Govt. Scholarship.
Kaikhosru Sorábji Engineer		Govt. Scholarship.
* Vithal Vishnu Gokhalé, B.A.		
Dhanjibhái Rastamji Wádiá		
Nilkanth Dáyábhái Chhatrapati... ...		
Pálanji Hormasji Dádáchanji		
Kávasji Edalji Dádáchanji		
Vithal Bálkrishna Joshi		
Hormasji Jamshedji Servái ..		
Rastamji Jamshedji Kápadiá		
Edalji Kávasji Tukiná		
Daniel Conceicao Luis		
Adarji Rastamji Ghogáválá		Jam Shri Vibháji.
Edalji Dorábji Patel		Sind Exhibition.

* Free Student.

Sorábji Nasarvánji Abádán	
Vithalráo Pándurang Máhátre	
Ganpatráo Sadáshiv Soneji	
Frámroz Ardesir Mus	
† Jehángier Kharshedji Dáji	
Govindráo Bháu Prabhákar	
Sundar Átmárám Talpadé	
Edalji Rastamji Dádáchanji	Govt. Exhibition.
Phirozsháh Mervánji Hakim	
Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá . ..	
Alexander I. N. De Sá	
Mervánji Navroji Gandeviá . . .	
Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre, B.A. ...	Govt. Exhibition.
Vishnu Jagannáth Shirgávkar .	
† Mervánji Dádábhái Mistri	
† Acaçio Gabriel Viegas	
Shápurji Aspandiárji Kápadiá	
Barjorji Hormasji Dántrá	
Dádábhái Dinsháh Bod	
Ardesir Behrámji Patel	
George Thomas Webbe	
Sakhárám R. Bálkrishna Bábre	
Kharshedji Behrámji Hatirám . . .	
Lakshuman Krishna Chiplunkar, B.A. .	Govt. Exhibition and Ellis Scholarship.
William Corkery	Govt. Scholarship.
Joseph Collaço	Govt. Scholarship.
† Dorábji Hormasji Bariá	
† Michael De Quadros	
Maurice Jones	Govt. Scholarship.
Frederick Hannah...	Govt. Scholarship.
Dowlat Máruti Sángle	Govt. Exhibition.
Hormasji Edalji Banátválá ..	Cawasji Jehanghier Scholarship.
Dádábhái Sorábji Shroff	
Diago J. Pinto	Govt. Scholarship.
Rastamji Dinsháh Gándhi ...	
† Vináyak Govind Gidh . .	
E. M. Alvaries	Cawasji Jehanghier Scholarship.
A. F. Fernandes	Jamkhándi.
Behrámji Jamshedji Koláh .	
Frederick Maidment ...	
Jehángier Jamshedji Lilámválá ...	
Soloman Abraham Erulkar ...	
Mervánji Kuvarji Bharuchá .	

* Passed F.A. Examination. † Free Student.

	Kaikhosro Ratanji Divéchá	...	...	
	Jamshedji Pochájı Pochá...	...	...	
	Ratanji Pestanji Postválá	...	...	
	Maganlál Umiáshankar Bhat	...	...	
	Phirozsháh Pálanji Mulná	...	...	
	Frámji Dorábji Divéchá ..	...	...	
	Anubhái Mahipatrám Nilkant	...	...	
	Jehángier Bamanji Dubásh	...	...	
	Ratánji Dorábji Nánji ...	...	...	
	Kharshedji Edalji Váchá ...	...	...	
	Dhondu Apáji Patvardhan	...	...	
	Kharshedji Navroji Sahiyár	...	...	
	Dinsháh Bamanji Master ...	...	...	
	F. Henriques	...	...	
	Rastamji Kharshedji Váchá	...	...	
	Jamshedji Edalji Punigar	...	...	
	Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái Patel	...	...	
	Frámji Edalji Mádan ...	...	...	
	Dinsháh Hormasji Motiválá	...	...	
*	Sorábji Kávasji Páskole	...	...	
*	Soráljı Rastamji Boyce ...	...	...	
	Hormasji Sorábji Dáruválá	...	...	
	Nánábhái Rastamji Umregar	...	...	
	Rastamji Nasarvánji Laskari	...	...	
	Pestanji Bhikáji Narimán	...	...	
	Keshav Gopál Kámle ...	...	...	Indore State Scholarship.

* Free Student.

VII. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865.)

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into three Departments :—

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Students, who are educated through the medium of the English language up to the standard required for qualification as Overseers.

3. Vernacular students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops, attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable Buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Four Fellowships of Rs. 25, each tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	„	12	„
3	„	10	„
1	„	9	„
5	„	8	„
3	„	7	„
4	„	6	„
10	„	5	„
2	„	4	„
2	„	3	„
1	*McDougall Scholarship* of	Rs.	6 per mensem.
1	*Frere Scholarship* of	„	25 „

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the

Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placedannually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

FRERE SCHOLARSHIP.

At a Meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1864 THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1876.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M.A., C.E., F.R.G.S.I., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

James Scorgie, F.C.S., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.

Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Bálāji Bápuji Sáne, B.A., L.C.E., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

* Gopál Raghunáth Mhaiskar, Teacher of the Junior Class.

* Passed F.C.E. Examination.

R. V. A. Dhairyaván, Drawing Master.

Prabhakar Gangádhar Bhidé, L.C.E., Head Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Mahádev Náráyan Tembe, Senior Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Mártand Ganesh Panshé, Junior Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Superintendent of Mechanical School.

Fellows.

* H. M. Page.
* Pestanji Hormasji Pátak, B.A.
A. H. Williams, L.C.E.
* Sadáshiv Rámchandra Bhágvat.

Frere Scholar.

* J. Rodrigues.

Librarian.

Balvant Vináyak Gokhalé.

Under-Graduates holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

*† Mahádev Trimbak Chiplunkar.
* Rámchandra Anant Keshkámat.

Second-year Students.

Dinánáth Hazrá.
Dharnidhar Dás.
F. P. Ribeiro.
Kharshedji Navroji Pávri.
Gullábhái Kanthadji Desái.

First-year Students.

Venkatesh Náráyan Patvardhan.
Vávábhái Haridás Mehtá.
Rudráppá Virabasáppá Bilgi.
Kemvarji Haribhái Desái.
Haripada Mitra.
Dipakrám Navanitrám Mujumdár.
Gopál Vishvambhar Gáyatonde.

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* Passed F.C.E. Examination.
† Passed F.A. Examination.

Under-Graduates not holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Vithaldás Narottamdás Nagarshet.
* W. Hall.
* Nilkant Vináyak Chhatre, B.A.
* Rudarji Sundarji Ráná.
* Shápurji Dádábhái Bámji.
* Náráyan Vishnu Barve.
* Bálkrishna Gangádhar Dharmádhikári.
* Kaikhosru Peetanji Bedvár.
* Charles Wiltshire Dudley.
* Vasantji Kalliánji Desái.
* Trimbak Balvant Lele.
* Váman Dáji Nagarkar.
* Balkrishna Ganesh Kánitkar.
* Narhar Vishnu Káthavaté.
* Annáji Anant Joshi.
* Rámchandra Ganesh Bhágvat.
* Lallubhái Govindás, Native-Agent.
* Vásudev Pándurang Láte.
* C. A. Ribeiro.
* Anant Raghunáth Modak.
* Venkatesh Bápuráo Mánde.
* Vithal Rághobá Tarkhadkar.

Second-year Students.

Bhálchandra Chintáman Thatte.
Harivadanrám Manirám Mehtá.
Bhukandás Ichhárám Sheth.
Vithaldás Chimanlál Mehtá.
Edalji Rastamji Nagarválá.
Mahádev Bábáji Námjoshi.
Hasam Virji Patel.
Báláji Náráyan Erolkar.
Balvant Purshurám Godbolé.
Vináyak Bábáji Dengle.
Jamshedji Dádábhái Nádarshah.
Bhavadev Chattopádhya.
Vishnu Raghunáth Kelkar.

First-year Students.

Kerobá Shámráo Dhurandhar.
Nánábhái Ardesir Frámji Moos.
Raghunáth Makund Engineer.

* Passed F.C.E. Examination.

Edalji Hormasji Mádan.
Rámchandra Vishvanáth Dhurandhar.
Dinkar Náráyan Sidhe.
Dhundiráj Balvant Pátankar.
Pránshankar Dayáshankar Pátak.
Gangádhar Vásudev Dátir.
Vishnu Anant Chirmule.
A. G. Williamson.
A. George.
Pránjivandás Dámodardás Gándhi.
Fázul Ibráhim.
Ganesh Rámchandra Nargundkar.
Sundarráo Dayánáth Kirtikar.
Balvant Keshav Bholkar.
Máuekji Kharshedji Captain.
Chunilál Khubchand Chele.
Vithal Tátiyá Desái.

Students paying Half Fee.

* Venkáji Anant Saráf.
Krishnáji Gururáo Kalghatgi.

* Passed F. C. E. Examination.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000
III.	The Bbugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	„	10,000
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize	„	5,000
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship..	„	20,000
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarships	„	4,500
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	„	5,000
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship	„	5,000
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize.....	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La Touche Scholarship...	„	5,000
	Carried forward...	Rs.	94,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	94,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship..... ...	,,	23,500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ..	,,	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	,,	..
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	,,	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scholarship	,,	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Manockbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	,,	2,000
XIX.	The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship	,,	30,000
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	,,	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	,,	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize...	,,	5,000
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	,,	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize	,,	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize...	,,	5,000
			2,16,000

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall.....Rs.		1,00,000
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	,,	1,200
III.	University Library Building Fund.....	,,	2,00,000
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	,,	2,00,000
V.	Mace for the University.	,,	1,200
			5,02,400
	Total.....Rs.		7,18,400

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for...	20,000 0 0			By Amount of Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 8 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	32 3 0				
			20,032 3 0		,, Ditto for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
	Carried forward..		20,032 3 0		Carried forward	2 9 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
1875.		Rs.	a.	p	1875.		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought over...	20,032	3	0		Brought over.	2	9	0
	To Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1874 to 30th September 1875	140	0	0					
	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1874 to 31st December 1875	80	0	0	Aug. 27	By Amount paid to Mr. Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar, L.C.E., being the fourth half-yearly instalment due to him as Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow	400	0	0
	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1875 to 1st February 1876	580	0	0	1876 Mar. 20	„ Ditto to ditto, being the fifth half-yearly instalment	400	0	0
							802	9	0

			Mar. 31	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 20,000 0 0		
			,, ,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	29 10 0		
						20,029	10 0
Total Rupees	20,832	3 0		Total Rupees		20,832	3 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND,

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875. Mar. 31	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0			By Amount of a Stamp on Pass Book		0 1 0
	,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on Interest on Govt. Promissory Note.						0 8 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	572 1 3		1876. Mar. 31	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0	0 9 0
			5,572 1 3		,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	771 8 3	5,771 8 3
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1874 to 31st December 1875		200 0 0				
		Total Rupees	5,772 1 3			Total Rupees	5,772 1 3

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1*st*, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar,

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875. Mar. 31	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	10,000 0 0			By Amount of a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
					,, Ditto Bank's Commission on Interest on Government Promissory Notes.	1 0 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	414 6 4				1 1 0
			10,414 6 4	1875. July 16.	,, Ditto to Mr. Rámchandra Vishnu Gokhalé, B.A., being the first half-yearly instalment of the Scholarship awarded to him for the year 1875 ...	198 7 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1874 to 31st December 1875		200 0 0			
	Carried forward ..		10,614 6 4		Carried forward...	199 8 0

ENDOWMENTS.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	1876.		Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	10,614 6 4	Feb. 4	Brought over...	199 8 0
	To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1875 to 1st February 1876.....	200 0 0		By Amount paid to Mr. Rámchandra Vishnu Gokhalé, B.A., being the second half-yearly instalment of the Scholarship awarded to him for the year 1875	199 7 0
					398 15 0
			Mar. 31	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for..... Rs. a. p. 10,000 0 0	
			„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 415 7 4	10,415 7 4
	Total Rupees.	10,814 6 4		Total Rupees.	10,814 6 4

For the Board of Accounts,

W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1875.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for 5,000 0 0			By Amount of a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 1,141 13 4			,, Ditto of Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
	,, Cash in hand... 2 6 0	6,144 3 4	1876.		0 9 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43) from 1st February 1875 to 1st February 1876	200 0 0	Mar. 31.	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ..... Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0	
	Carried forward...	6,344 3 4		Carried forward 5,000 0 0	0 9 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought over ..	6,344 3 4	1876.	Brought over...5,000 0 0	0 9 0
			Mar. 31.	By Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 1,341 4 4	
				,, Cash in hand 2 6 0	6,343 10 4
	Total Rupees.	6,344 3 4		Total Rupees.	6,344 3 4

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1*st*, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875. Mar. 31.	To Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	20,000 0 0			By Amount of Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 12 0
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,856 15 4	21,856 15 4		„ Ditto for Renewal Fee on 6 Government Promissory Notes of 1859-60.	6 0 0
					„ Ditto for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 20,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1874 to 30th November 1875... ..		1,100 0 0		„ Ditto for 1 Cheque Book containing 50 cheques..	3 2 0
	„ Amount received from Lakshumibái, widow of the late Mr. Venáyekráo Jugonnathji Sunkersett, on account of interest due up to 1st March 1876		825 0 0		By Amount paid to Mr. Dhondu Hari Agásé, the first scholar of 1872, being the amount of his Scholarship from 16th March 1875 to 16th December 1875, at Rs. 25 per month	11 15 0 / 225 0 0
	Carried forward		23,781 15 4		Carried forward ..	236 15 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1875.	Brought over..	23,781 15 4		Brought over...	236 15 0
Oct. 9.				By Amount paid to Mr. Lakshuman Janárdan Joshi, the second scholar of 1872, being the amount of his scholarship from 16th March 1875 to 16th December 1875, at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Váman Shivrám Apte, the first scholar of 1873, for ditto from 19th March 1875 to 19th March 1876, at Rs. 25 per month ...	300 0 0
				,, Ditto to Mr. Krishnáji Vishnu Gokhalé, the second scholar of 1873, for ditto from 16th March 1875 to 16th March 1876, at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0

Carried forward...	23,781	15	4

,, Ditto to Mr. Trimbak Gangádhar Nátu, the first scholar of 1874, for ditto from 15th March 1875 to 15th March 1876, at Rs. 25 per month	300	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Gopál Rámchandra Gokhalé, the second scholar of 1874, for ditto from 4th March 1875 to 15th March 1876, at Rs. 20 per month	246	10	8
,, Ditto to Mr. Shridhar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, the first scholar of 1875, for ditto from 22nd December 1875 to 22nd March 1876, at Rs. 25 per month ...	75	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Bálája Hari Kulkarni, the second scholar of 1875, for ditto from 10th January to 22nd March 1876, at Rs. 20 per month	47	1	6
Carried forward...	1,685	11	2

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
			1876.	By Government 5½ per cent.	
	Brought over..	23,781 15 4	Mar. 31.	Promissory Notes for ..20,000 0 0	1,685 11 2
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay... ...2,096 4 2	
					22,096 4 2
	Total Rupees.	23,781 15 4		Total Rupees.	23,781 15 4

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1*st*, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875.					By Amount of Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	4.500 0 0			,, Ditto paid for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
,,					,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on Government Promissory Note	1 0 0
					,, Ditto for a Cheque Book containing 50 Cheques...	3 2 0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	626 3 4				4 11 0
			5,126 3 4		,, Ditto to Mr. Adarji RastamjiGhogáválá from 6th January 1875 to 31st January 1876.....	192 9 3
	Carried forward.....		5,126 3 4		Carried forward	197 4 3

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
875.	Brought over.....	5,126 3 4	1876.	Brought over.....	197 4 3
	To Interest on Rs. 4,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1874 to 30th September 1875	180 0 0	Mar. 31.	By Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ...4,500 0 0	
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay .. 608 15 1	5,108 15 1
	Total Rupees.	5,306 3 4		Total Rupees.	5,306 3 4

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1876.

VII.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875.					By Amount paid for a Stamp on Pass Book..	0 1 0
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000 0 0			,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	193 7 2				
			5,193 7 2			
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875		200 0 0			
	Carried forward...		5,393 7 2		Carried forward.	0 9 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p
	Brought over...	5,393 7 2		Brought over...	0 9 0
			1876.		
			Mar. 31.	By Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. a. p. ..5,000 0 0	
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 392 14 2	5,392 14 2
	Total Rupees.	5,393 7 2		Total Rupees.	5,393 7 2

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON,
HENRY MORLAND.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1876.

VIII.—THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.			Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.			Amount.		
1875.				Rs.	a.	p.					Rs.	a.	p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	5,000	0	0				By Amount paid for a Stamp on Pass Book...			0	1	0
	Ditto 4 per cent. ditto. ...	700	0	0				,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes			1	0	0
		5,700	0	0							1	1	0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	1,009	4	4									
					6,709	4	4	1876.					
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1875 to 16th January 1876...				225	0	0	Mar. 31.	,, Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0			
									Ditto 4 per cent. ditto...	700 0 0			
	Carried forward.....				6,934	4	4		Carried forward.	5,700 0 0	1	1	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought over.....	6,934 4 4		Brought over	5,700 0 0	1 1 0
	To Interest on Rs. 700 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875	28 0 0	1876. Mar. 31.	By Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,261 3 4	6,961 3 4
	Total Rupees.	6,962 4 4		Total Rupees.		6,962 4 4

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON,
HENRY MORLAND.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1876.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.				Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.				Amount.		
					Rs.	a.	p.						Rs.	a.	p.
1875, Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	Rs. 5,000	a. 0	p. 0					By Amount paid for a Stamp on Pass Book				0	1	0
	,, Ditto 4 per cent. ditto	700	0	0											
		5,700	0	0					,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest, on Government Promissory Note				1	0	0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	323	3	5											
					6,023	3	5								
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1875 to 16th January 1876...				225	0	0								
	Carried forward ..				6,248	3	5		Carried forward ..				1	1	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over..	6,248 3 5		Brought over..	1 1 0
	To Interest on Rs. 700 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875	28 0 0	1876 Mar. 31.	By Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for ... Rs. 5,000 0 0	1 1 0
				,, Ditto 4 per cent. ditto 700 0 0	
				,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay. 575 2 5	6,275 2 5
	Total Rupees	6,276 3 5		Total Rupees	6,276 3 5

For the Board of Accounts.
W. LOUDON,
HENRY MORLAND.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1876.

X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1875		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	8,000 0 0			By Amount paid for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
	Ditto 4 per cent. ditto ...	1,000 0 0			,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes ...	1 6 0
		9,000 0 0				1 7 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	255 15 6			,, Ditto to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for a Bill of Exchange in favour of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., London, for Books awarded to Mr. Bomanji Sorabji, L.C.E. ..	148 8 0
			9,255 15 6			
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875 ..		40 0 0			
	Carried forward ..		9,295 15 6		Carried forward ..	149 15 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over	9,295 15 6		Brought over...	149 15 0
			1876.		
			Jan. 31.	By Amount paid to the Mint Master for preparing a Gold Medal with Clasp for Mr. Fardunji Mervánji Tárápurválá which was awarded to him in 1875	269 10 10
	To Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1875 to 16th January 1876	360 0 0			419 9 10
				Rs. a. p.	
			Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for . 8,000 0 0	
				Ditto 4 per cent. ditto. 1,000 0 0	
				9,000 0 0	

				,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	234 13 8	
					Cash in hand	1 8 0	
							9,236 5 8
Total Rupees.	9,655	15	6		Total Rupees.		9,655 15 6

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON,
HENRY MORLAND.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1876.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875.					By Amount paid for a Stamp on Pass Book ...	0 1 0
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for.....	1,500 0 0			,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	116 14 0				0 9 0
			1,616 14 0	1875. Nov. 4. 1876.	,, Ditto to Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co. for Books awarded to Mr. Samuel DeGama	59 8 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 1.500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promis-				,, The Superintendent Bombay Education Society's Press, for binding the same	60 1 0

sory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1874 to 31st December 1875		60	0	0	Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for . .	Rs. 1,500	a. 0	p. 0
					„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay .	116	5	0
						Cash in hand	0	8	0
								1,616	13	0
Total Rupees		1,676	14	0				1,676	14	0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1876.

XII.—THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875.							
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for a Stamp on Pass Book .	0 1 0	
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	280 1 7			,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Note	0 8 0	
			5,280 1 7		,, Ditto to Mr. Rudarji Sundarji Ráná from 1st March 1875 to 29th February 1876 at Rs. 18 per month ..	216 0 0	0 9 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5.000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1875 to 16th January 1876 . .		225 0 0	1876. Mar. 31.	,, Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for .. 5,000 0 0	Rs. a. p.	216 9 0

				„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	288 8 7	5,288 8 7
Total Rupees.	5,505	1	7		Total Rupees		5,505 1 7

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar

April 1st. 1876.

XIII.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

(Rs. 23,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.
1875. Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	23,500 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes ...	2 10 0
						2 10 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	20 9 8		1875		
			23,520 9 8	July 23	,, Ditto to the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S...	528 12 0
,,	,, Interest on Rs. 23,500 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1875 to 16th January 1876 ...			1876 Feb. 22	,, Ditto to the Executors of the late Dr. Wilson...	546 11 8
			1,057 8 0			1,078 [illegible] 8

			Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ..	23,500	0 0
Total Rupees.	24,578	1 8		Total Rupees.	24,578	1 8

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1*st*, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XIV.—THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 7,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	7,500 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest, on Government Promissory Notes	1 4 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	56 14 5			,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on 2 Govt. Promissory Notes of 1865	2 0 0
			7,556 14 5		,, Ditto for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
						3 5 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1874 to 30th September 1875 ...		20 0 0			

	„ Interest on Rs. 7,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875		280	0	0			
						1876. Mar. 31	„ Ditto to Mr. Jehángier Edalji Modi, B.A., the Ellis Scholar for 1875, from 11th March 1875 to 11th December 1875 ...	224	2	0
							„ Ditto to Mr. Lakshuman Krishna Chiplunkar, the Ellis Scholar for 1876, from 15th December 1875 to 15th March 1876 ...	75	0	0
							Rs. a. p.			
							„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ... 7,500 0 0			
							„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... 54 7 5			
								7,554	7	5
	Total Rupees		7,856	14	5		Total Rupees	7,856	14	5

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.
Univeraity Registrar.

XV.—THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1875.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for . . 6,000 0 0			By Amount paid for a Stamp on Pass Book ..	0 1 0
				,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes . .	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay . 558 2 3				0 11 0
		6,558 2 3		,, Ditto to Mr. Anandráo KrishnaráoKothári, B.A., from 30th November to 30th July 1875 ...	176 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1875 to 16th January 1876	270 0 0			176 11 0

				1876 Mar. 31.	,, Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	Rs. 6,000	a. 0	p. 0	
				,, ,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	651	7	3	
									6,651 7 3
Total Rupees	6,828	2	3		Total Rupees				6,828 2 3

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XVI.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875 Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for.....	10,000 0 0			By amount paid for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes	1 0 0
				1875. July 29	„ Ditto for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	425 7 5				1 1 0
				1876. Jan. 4.	„ Ditto to Mr. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, being the first half-yearly instalment due to him as a Duke of Edinburgh Fellow	199 7 0
			10,425 7 5		„ Ditto to ditto, being the second half-yearly instalment due to him as ditto.	199 8 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from					400 0 0

1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875		400	0	0	1876. Mar. 31	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for...	Rs. 10,000	a. 0	p. 0
					„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	425	7	5
									10,425 7 5
Total Rupees		10,825	7	5		Total Rupees			10,825 7 5

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1*st*, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XVII.—THE BAI MANEKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875.					By Amount of the Bank's commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
Mar. 31	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,000 0 0			„ Ditto for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	156 5 0	2,156 5 0		„ Ditto for Renewal Fee on one Government Promissory Note of 1865 ...	1 0 0
					„ Ditto to Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co. for books awarded to Mr. Venkatesh Bápuji Ketkar for	1 9 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875.....		80 0 0			

				proficiency in General Knowledge at the Matriculation Examination of 1874...	Rs. 48	a. 8	p. 0		
				,, Ditto to the Superintendent of the Bombay Education Society's Press for binding the same.....	31	8	0		
			1876.					80	0 0
			Mar. 31.	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for...	Rs. 2,000	a. 0	p. 0	81	9 0
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	154	12	0		
								2,154	12 0
Total Rupees	2,236	5 0		Total Rupees				2,236	5 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1875.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XVIII.—THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 30,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875.					By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes	3 8 0
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	30,000 0 0			„ Ditto for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
	Ditto 4 per cent. ditto.....	1,500 0 0			„ Ditto for Renewal Fee on 4 Government Promissory Notes	4 0 0
		31,500 0 0				7 9 0
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,637 14 4	33,137 14 4		„ Ditto to Mr. Fázal Manji Khimjiáni, the first Scholar of 1872, from 1st March 1875 to 16th December 1875, at Rs. 20 per month	190 0 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 30,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875		1,200 0 0			

,, Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1874 to 30th September 1875	....	60	0	0
Carried forward...		34,397	14	4

,, Ditto to Mr. Faizullábhái Lukmánji Mullá, the second Scholar of 1872, from 1st March 1875 to 16th December 1875, at Rs. 15 per month.....	142	8	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Karamálli Rahim Nánjiáni, the first Scholar of 1873, from 21st February 1875 to 15th February 1876, at Rs. 20 per month.....	236	10	8
,, Ditto paid to Mr. Visanji Hansráj Gorátelá, the second Scholar of 1873, from 20th March 1875 to 15th February 1876, at Rs. 15 per month.	178	0	0
Carried forward...	754	11	8

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over... ..	34,397 14 4		Brought over	734 11 8
				By Amount paid to Mr. Vithal Keshavji Davé, the first Scholar of 1874, from 22nd February 1875 to 15th February 1876, at Rs. 20 per month.....	234 10 8
				,, Ditto to Mr. Hásam Virji Patel, the second Scholar of 1874, from 4th January 1875 to 14th March 1876 at Rs. 15 per month	215 8 9
				,, Ditto to Mr. Hirji Bhagvánji Thakar, the first Scholar of 1875, from 3rd January to 20th March 1876, at Rs. 20 per month ...	50 15 6

				,, Ditto to Dattátraya Vishvanáth Parulékar, the second Scholar of 1875, from 22nd December 1875 to 21st March 1876, at Rs. 15 per month		45	0 0
						1,300	14 7
		1876. Mar.	31	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs a. p 31,500 0 0		
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,596 15 9		
						33,096	15 9
Total Rupees	34,397	14	4	Total Rupees		34,397	14 4

For the Board of Accounts,

W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XIX.—THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 25,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1874.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	25,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes.....	2 14 0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	985 1 0				
			25,985 1 0			
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875 ...	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0			,, Ditto for a Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
						2 15 0
					,, Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 25,000 0 0

„ Ditto on Rs. 24,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1875 to 1st February 1876	960	0	0	1876. Mar. 31.	
				„	
Total Rupees	26,985	1	0		

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,982	2	0		
					26,982 2 0
Total Rupees	26,985	1	0		

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XX.—THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE

(Rs. 3,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875. Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	3,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 8 0
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	116 6 0				
			3,116 6 0			
	Interest on Rs. 3,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1874 to 1st November 1875		120 0 0		„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
						0 9 0

				1876. Mar. 31. „ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for .	3,000	0	0
				„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	235	13	0
					3,235	13	0
Total Rupees	3,236	6	0	Total Rupees	3,236	6	0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXI.—THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
1875. 31st Mar.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55 for ...	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Note		0 8 0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	99 12 0			Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book		0 1 0
			5,099 12 0	1876. Mar. 31st	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0	0 9 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1874-75) from 31st December 1874 to 31st December 1875.....		200 0 0	,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	299 3 0	5,299 3 0
		Total Rupees	5,299 12 0			Total Rupees	5,299 12 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1*st*, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

XXII.—THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from 25th October* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1875 Oct. 25.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes received from the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund.	2,500 0 0			By amount paid for Bank's commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes.....	0 8 0
,,	,, Cash from do.	50 0 0				
			2,550 0 0			
	Carried forward..		2,550 0 0		Carried forward	0 8 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over ..	2,550 0 0		Brought over...	0 8 0
	To Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 30th June to 31st December 1875	40 0 0	1876. Mar. 31	By Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ..... Rs. a. p. 2,500 0 0	
	,, Ditto on Rs. 500 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st May to 1st November 1875...	10 0 0		,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 99 8 0	2,599 8 0
	Total Rupees	2,600 0 0		Total Rupees...	2,600 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON,
HENRY MORLAND.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1876.

XXIII. THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE (Rs. 2,500).

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS *from 30th to 31st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1876. Mar. 30.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865, received from the Honorary Secretaries to the James Taylor Memorial Fund	2,000 0 0		1876. Mar. 30	By Amount advanced to complete purchase of Government Paper		30 14 5
	,, Ditto 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872 do.	500 0 0		31	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,000 0 0	
			2,500 0 0		,, Ditto 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for ...	500 0 0	
,, 31.	,, Amount as per contra		30 14 5				2,500 0 0
	Total Rupees		2,530 14 5		Total Rupees		2,530 14 5

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

XXIV.—THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 14*th to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1876.		Rs. a. p.	1876.		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 14	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865, received from the Honorary Joint Secretaries to the Bhau Dáji Memorial Fund	5,000 0 0	Mar. 31	By Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865.....	5,000 0 0
	Total Rupees...	5,000 0 0		Total Rupees .	5,000 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M A.,
University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1875 *to* 31*st March* 1876.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1875.		Rs. a. p.	1876.		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	16 7 0
	Total Rupees	16 7 0		Total Rupees	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.
HENRY MORLAND.

April 1st, 1876.

D. C. BOYD, M A.,
University Registrar.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1875-76.

THE FIFTEENTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 18th January 1875, at 5-45 o'clock P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay, Esplanade. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion, and forming the Procession, were :—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S.

Deans.

The Honourable Mr. Justice West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
The Honourable A. R. Scoble.
Surgeon-General W. Thom.
The Honourable Major-General M. K. Kennedy, R.E.

Syndics.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.
C. E. Fox, M.A.
The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.
W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

Board of Accounts.

W. Loudon.
Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Captain H Morland, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.

Registrar.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.

Bishop.

The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.

Member of Council.

The Honourable A. Rogers, C.S.

Judge of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.
The Honourable Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.

Fellows.

Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Rev. W. Maule, LL.B.
W. G. Pedder, C.S., B.A.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee.
The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
Sorabjee Pestanjee Framjee.
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.
Professor T. B. Kirkham.
Kharshedji Rastamji Cama.
The Rev. Charles Gilder.

The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
L. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S.
Phirozshah Meryanji Mehta, M.A.
Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.
Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M.C.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
H. P. Jacob.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
Kharshedji Nasarvanji Cama.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.
W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.
Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.
T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Sorabji Shapurji Bengali.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Ardesir Framji Moos.
Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
A. P. DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.
J. Gerson DaCunha, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.
G. T. Molesey.
Rao Saheb Makund Ramchandra.
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I.
Ghoolam Mohidin.
Manekjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Mancharji Kavasji Murzaban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
Shamrao Vithal.

Bhairavnath Mangesh.
Cawasji Manockji Lunji.
The Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.
James M. Maclean.
Mirza Hairat.
L. P. De Rozario, L.M.
Rastamji Jamshedji Nadarshah, L.M.
Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, L.M., and
W. Martin Wood.

Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale carried the Mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Honourable General M. K. Kennedy, R.E., rising, supplicated the Grace of the Senate as follows :—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor.—On behalf of William Edward Hope Nimmo, Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurválá, Arthur Henry Williams, Jagannáth Vishnu Dámle, Durgárám Ghelábhái Hindiá, Lallubhái Dalpatrám Kavishvar, Rámchandra Ballál Mulé, Dáyábhái Maganlál Nánávati, Dhondo Sakhárám Sáthe, of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the Certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor put the question "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" and the Senate assenting, the Vice-Chancellor said "This Grace is passed"

The same words—*mutatis mutandis*—were used successively on behalf of the other Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine—the Dean in Medicine, Surgeon-General W. Thom, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts, and the Honourable A. R Scoble, Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented the Candidates in the following words :—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I present to you (naming the Candidates and their Colleges), who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree (stating the particular Degree), to which, I pray, they may be admitted."

And the Vice-Chancellor answered in the following form of words :—

"By the authority given me as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the names of the Candidates and their Colleges) to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree) and charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The Vice-Chancellor at the same time presented the Candidates with the certificates of their Degrees.

The Vice-Chancellor also presented the James Berkley Gold Medal of the value of Rs. 250, and Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rs. 150, to Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurválá, B.A., of Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Registrar then made the declaration of the Degrees as follows :—

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred :—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

William Edward Hope Nimmo...Poona Civil Engineering College.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurválá, B.A. .....Poona Civil Engineering College.
Arthur Henry Williams .....Poona Civil Engineering College

Second Class.

Jagannáth Vishnu Dámle.....Poona Civil Engineering College.
Durgárám Ghelábhái Hindiá ...Poona Civil Engineering College.
Lallubhái Dalpatrám Kavishvar.Poona Civil Engineering College.
Rámchandra Ballál Mulé .....Poona Civil Engineering College.
Dáyábhái Maganlál Nánávati...Poona Civil Engineering College.
Dhondo Sakhárám Sáthe .....Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Rastamji Peetanji Bharuchá ..... Grant Medical College.
Philip De Conceicao ..... Grant Medical College.
Kaikhosru Barjorji Cooper ..... Grant Medical College.
Daniel G. Dalgado. .... Grant Medical College.
Mánekji Dosábhai Mákuná..... Grant Medical College.
Dattu Ganesh Sabnis ..... Grant Medical College.

SECOND CLASS.

Phirozshâh Jamshedji Damniá	Grant Medical College.
Mánekji Mancherji Gimi	Grant Medical College.
Dominic Antony Gomes	Grant Medical College.
Dosábhái Barjorji Kándáválá	Grant Medical College.
Bejanji Dádábhái Kápadiá	Grant Medical College.
Jamshedji Dinsháh Khambátá	Grant Medical College.
Krishnaráo Gopál Páthak	Grant Medical College.
Luis Jose Pinto	Grant Medical College.
Mancherji Sorábji Postválá	Grant Medical College.
Mánekji Edalji Reporter	Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás Dalál	Elphinstone College.

SECOND CLASS.

Annáji Rámchandra Atre	Deccan College.
Dámodar Dinánáth Bhat	Elphinstone College.
Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatre	Deccan College.
Lakshuman Krishna Chiplunkar	Deccan College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Adarji Mancherji Dalál	Elphinstone College.
Khandubhái Indraji Desái	Elphinstone College.
Jiváji Dinsháhji Gándhi	Elphinstone College.
Vithal Vishnu Gokhalé	Elphinstone College.
Daniel Frederick Hogan	St. Xavier's College.
Govind Bálkrishna Koparkar	Elphinstone College.
Krishnáji Sadáshiv Maráthe	Deccan College.
Moreshvar Náráyan Ovalékar	Elphinstone College.
Rinaldo Romanini	St. Xavier's College.
Ganesh Krishna Sováni	Elphinstone College.
Govardhan Mádhavrám Tripáthi	Elphinstone College.
Shridhar Bálkrishna Upásani	Deccan College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, M.A.	Government Law School.
Gopál Vináyak Bhánap, B.A.	Government Law School.
Rámchandra Vishnu Gokhalé, B.A.	Government Law School.
Krishnáji Náráyan Kher, B.A.	Government Law School.
Vináyak Mahádev Pandit, B.A.	Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále..... Deccan College.
Dinshâh Pestanji Kánga ..... Elphinstone College.
Dámodar Ganesh Kelkar ..... Deccan College.
Govind Vásudev Tullu .....Elphinstone College.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., L.M.....Grant Medical College.

The Registrar then read the following Report :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, held on the 19th January 1875.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, the Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this examination 1,240 Candidates were examined, of whom 434 passed.

The successful Candidates were sent up by the following Schools:—

42 by Elphinstone High School.
29 ,, Poona High School.
25 ,, St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
23 ,, Fort High School.
22 ,, Surat High School.
20 ,, Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
19 ,, Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
19 ,, Bombay Proprietary School.
15 ,, Dharvad High School.
13 ,, Ratnagiri High School.
10 ,, General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
10 ,, Ahmadabad High School.
8 ,, Ahmadabad Mission High School.
8 ,, Sattara High School.
7 ,, Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
7 ,, Ahmadnagar High School.
7 ,, Bombay Private English School.
7 ,, Alfred and Parsi High School, Bombay.

6 by Akola High School.
6 ,, Baba Gokhaley's School, Poona.
6 ,, Chandanvadi High School.
6 ,, St. Vincent's School, Poona.
5 ,, Shikarpur High School.
5 ,, Haidarabad High School.
5 ,, Nasik High School.
5 ,, Bombay High School.
5 ,, Belgaum Mission School.
4 ,, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
4 ,, Kathiavar High School, Rajkote.
4 ,, Nariad High School.
4 ,, Indore English School.
4 ,, Prabhu Seminary.
4 ,, Surat Mission School.
3 ,, Broach High School.
3 ,, Karachi High School.
3 ,, Robert Money Institution.
3 ,, Bishop's High School, Poona.
3 ,, Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
2 ,, Dhulia High School.
2 ,, Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad.
2 ,, Scottish High School, Byculla.
2 ,, Bhavnagar High School.
2 ,, Sir Cowasji Jehanghier N. Zarthosti Madressa.
2 ,, Diocesan High School, Bombay.
2 ,, Gopipura Private English School.
2 ,, Tanna Private High School.
2 ,, Umravati High School.
2 ,, John Connon High School.
1 ,, Alfred High School, Kutch.
1 ,, Free Church Mission Institution, Poona.
1 ,, Sholapur English School.
1 ,, Rajkumar College, Rajkote.
1 ,, Deva's English School.
1 ,, Poona Native Institution.
1 ,, Haidarabad Church Mission School.
1 ,, Framji Mothabhai's Private English School, Surat and the remaining.
27 had been under Private Tuition.

434

Of these, 116 took Sanskrit as their second language, 37 Latin, 3 Portuguese, 80 Marathi, 144 Gujarathi, 20 Canarese, 2 Hindustani, 30 Persian, and 2 Sindhi. 292 Candidates were Hindus, 111 Parsis, 13 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 14 Portuguese, 3 Muhammadans, and 1 a Jew.

First Examination in Arts.—At this examination there were 182 Candidates, of whom 69 passed the examination. Of these, 44 were from Elphinstone College, 17 from Deccan College, 4 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 4 from St. Xavier's College. 47 were Hindus, 17 Parsis, 2 Europeans, 1 a Muhammadan, and 2 Portuguese. Of the 69 Candidates 36 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 19 Latin, 13 Persian, and 1 Arabic. In the selected subjects of the examination, 31 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 19 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this examination 84 Candidates were examined, of whom 18 passed. 2 were placed in the First Class, and the remaining 16 in the Second Class. 14 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, and 2 Europeans. Of the 18 Candidates 10 were from Elphinstone College, 4 from Deccan College, 1 from Deccan College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 3 from St. Xavier's College. 10 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin, and 1 Persian. In the selected subjects, 9 passed in History, 11 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 10 in Political Economy, 6 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 6 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 7 in Chemical Physics, and 2 in Inorganic Chemistry.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 2 Candidates, and both passed the examination, being placed in the Second Class. One was from Elphinstone College and the other from Deccan College. They both selected Latin as their second language. They were both Hindus.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There was one Candidate. He was from Deccan College, and he passed the examination in the Second Class. He was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—There was one Candidate. He failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Natural Sciences.—There was one Candidate. He was from Elphinstone College, and he passed the examination in the Second Class. He was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 10 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 5 passed the examination in the Second Division. They were all Hindus.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 43 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 30 passed the examination. 5 were placed in the First Division, and 25 in the Second Division. 13 were Hindus, 14 Parsis, and 3 Portuguese.

Examination for the Degree of L.M.—There were 19 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 16 passed the examination—6 in the First Class and 10 in the Second Class. 2 were Hindus, 4 Portuguese, and 10 Parsis.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There was one Candidate from Grant Medical College. He passed the examination. He was a Hindu. The degree of M.D. has not hitherto been conferred by this University.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 24 Candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 21 passed the examination. 13 were placed in the First Division and 8 in the Second Division. 15 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, 3 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 12 Candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 9 passed the examination, 3 in the First Class and 6 in the Second Class. 6 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 2 Europeans. In the selected subjects, 2 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 4 in Mining and Metallurgy, 1 in Optics and Astronomy, 1 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Architecture.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Bhugwandass Purshotamdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 400 a year, was awarded to Harirám Uttamrám Bhat, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—Five competitive poems on "Athens" were sent in for the Homejee Cursetjee Prize; but none of them having been found worthy of the Prize, it was not awarded.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The two Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 a month, and one of Rs. 20 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded respectively to Shridhar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, of Elphinstone High School, and Báláji Hari Kulkarni, of Rájarám High School, Kolhápur.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 a year, was awarded to Henry Frank O'Shanahan, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 250, with a prize of books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rs. 150, was awarded to Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurwálá, B.A., of Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, was assigned by the Syndicate during the year under report to the Arabic language; or, if there should be no Candidate in that language, to the Marathi language. And there being no Candidate in Arabic, the prize was awarded to Bálkrishna Hari Kánitkar, Private Tuition, for having obtained the highest marks in Marathi at the Matriculation Examination.

The Ellis Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 a month, and tenable for one year, was awarded to Lakshuman Krishna Chiplunkar, of Deccan College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, for having passed the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in English.

The Chancellor's Medal was assigned for the year 1875 to "Languages" at the M.A. Examination; but no Candidate having passed in the first class in that branch of study, nor in any of the other branches prescribed for M.A., the medal has remained unawarded.

The Arnould Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 22 a month, and tenable for one year, was awarded to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, M.A., of Government Law School.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, was awarded to Yákub Ismáel Sheik, of Haidarabad High School, for proficiency in General Knowledge at the Matriculation Examination.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—The first scholarship, of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for three years, was awarded to a Kutchi Candidate, Hirji Bhagvánji Thakar, of Alfred High School, Kutch; and there being no other Kutchi

Candidate entitled to receive the second scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, also tenable for three years, it was awarded to Dattátraya Vishvanáth Parulékar of Ratnágiri High School, for his having obtained the highest number of marks among the Native Candidates (a condition specially attached to the endowment) at the Matriculation Examination.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships—The two Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships, one of Rs. 15 a month and one of Rs. 12 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded to two students from the Bhavnagar Alfred High School—Balvantrái Harjivandás Mehtá and Partábrái Govindrái Mehtá, respectively, in accordance with the special condition attached to the endowment.

REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees the Senate have passed Regulations for awarding the Sossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize and the Hughlings Prize. They have also made several important alterations in the Mathematical course of studies for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations, and a few minor alterations in other matters.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Hughlings Prize.—In April last, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 18th September last, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Taylor Prize or Scholarship.—The Committee of the Taylor Memorial Fund have recently offered to the Syndicate the sum of Rs. 2,500 with the view of establishing, in connection with the University, a prize or scholarship in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University. The Committee suggest that the prize should be given for proficiency in those branches of knowledge with which the late Mr. Taylor was more largely conversant—Modern Indian History, later English Literature, and Political Economy. This offer will shortly be submitted to the Senate for acceptance.

ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Syndicate have the pleasure to record the fact that on the 11th November last, at a Special Convocation held for the purpose, the University had the honour of presenting an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to which His Royal Highness was pleased to offer a gracious and suitable reply.

PRESENT FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the 17th November last, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., D.C.L., forwarded, by direction of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a copy of the Mahábháshya in six large and costly volumes, and an engraving of Her Majesty the Queen, which were specially prepared by order of His Royal Highness for presentation to the University, and which were presented by His Royal Highness in commemoration of his visit to Bombay and of the pleasure which it had afforded His Royal Highness.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

In concluding their report of the Academical events of the past year, the Syndicate have to record, with the deepest regret, the great loss which they have sustained by the death, on the 1st December last, of a highly distinguished member of this University, the venerable and venerated Dr. Wilson. Out of respect to his memory no University examinations were held on the day of his funeral. By the death of Dr. Wilson the Syndicate have lost a wise, experienced, and highly valued counsellor. The several Faculties, of all of which Dr. Wilson was a member, have each placed on their proceedings a record of the loss which they have sustained by his death; and at the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December last, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

1. That this University place on record its deep and unfeigned regret at the death of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, late Vice-Chancellor, and for several years and at his death Dean and Syndic in Arts.

In its foundation on a sound and permanent basis, in the preparation of those rules and regulations which were necessary for carrying out the objects for which it was established, in the prominent part he took in the examinations for its prizes and honours, and in the constant attendance he gave to the meetings of its various governing bodies, Dr. Wilson showed the great and never-failing interest he took in this Institution—the success of which is in no small degree due to the able advice and fostering care of this great and good man; and while lamenting his removal, the University would point to the bright example of his life and conversation as a pattern to be followed by all engaged in the work of Education, as well as by those who profit thereby.

2. That although Dr. Wilson's memory will be preserved in the University by the "Wilson Philological Lectureship", which was founded in his honour in the year 1870, yet as that testimonial was provided by friends and admirers of Dr. Wilson outside of the University, it would, in the opinion of this meeting, be specially appropriate that the Senate as such should, in some manner to be hereafter determined, commemorate the distinguished services rendered by Dr. Wilson to this University; and that the carrying out of this Resolution be left to the Syndicate.

The Syndicate have determined that the memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Wilson be in the form of a bust, to be placed in the University Buildings, the cost of the same being defrayed by the Senate of the University.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—Owing to the absence of His Excellency the Chancellor from Bombay I have again the honour of presiding at the Annual Convocation of this University. The year 1875 will undoubtedly be famous in the annals of Indian History from its having witnessed for the first time the arrival on our shores of the Heir-Apparent of the British Crown, while our Island had the honour of being the first soil on which he trod, and our city the first place in which he sojourned. The welcome he met with, not only from the Native Princes and Chiefs who came to do him homage, but from the vast crowds of loyal subjects which thronged the streets, is

still, as it were, present to us; while the many fêtes and ceremonies in which he took part, seem as yet hardly to have become things of the past. One of these will certainly long remain fresh in the memories of those connected with this University—the visit of His Royal Highness to this Hall to receive the address voted by the Senate; and the kind words of hope and encouragement for our future, which fell from his lips in reply to our welcome, will not be readily forgotten, while the more tangible memorial of his visit in the shape of valuable books and the portrait of our Queen, which he presented to the University, will long remain objects of our choicest care. He has honoured our elder sister at Calcutta by accepting the degree of Doctor of Laws, and thus permitting his name to stand first on that roll which it is to be hoped may include many distinguished statesmen, scholars, and promoters of education, recipients of a like honour, the power to confer which will, I trust, before long be extended to the Universities of Madras and Bombay.

Turning from this subject of congratulation and satisfaction to one of a diametrically opposite nature, it becomes my duty to allude to the great loss which this University has sustained by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who from its foundation had been a great, if not the leading, spirit of the Institution. Distinguished not only as a linguist and an antiquarian and honoured by the diploma of the Fellowship of the Royal Society, but possessing a cosmopolitan reputation as a man of letters, this venerable missionary brought all his powers, tempered by a most truly catholic spirit, to the service of this University; and in every branch of its government, including the office which I have now the honour to hold, gave it not only his best and warmest support, but also the incalculable benefit of his great experience as a teacher and a guide of the native youth of this Presidency. He has gone, in the fulness of the age allotted to man, to his reward and his rest. The regret we entertain for his loss is sincere, though perhaps selfish; but all will, I think, concur in the applicability to him of the often-quoted sentiment of the Prince of Denmark:—

> "He was a man, take him for all in all,
> We shall not look upon his like again."

The Senate at its last meeting decided that Dr. Wilson's memory should be perpetuated in the University; and the Syndicate, to whom the matter was referred, has determined that a bust be placed in these buildings at the expense of the Fellows. By his death a change of some moment takes place in

the system of the University; hitherto it has been a purely examining body; it will now commence its career as a teaching one. It will be remembered that a large sum of money was raised in honour of Dr. Wilson in 1860, the interest of which was payable to him for his life, and after his death the principal was to form an endowment for a Philological Lectureship in this University; and the Syndicate is now taking the necessary steps for the first series of lectures under this endowment which yields about Rs. 1,000 per annum, and I would express a hope that this may not long remain the only lectureship attached to this University.

The memorial in honour of our late Registrar is now complete, and the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been tendered to found a James Taylor Prize for proficiency in those branches of knowledge in which he took a special interest. It rests with the Senate to accept the terms. There has, I believe, been some difficulty in arranging the memorial in honour of the late Dr. Bhau Dajji, of which I spoke last year, but it is hoped that at the next Convocation mention may be made of the means adopted to perpetuate the memory of one who from its foundation was a warm supporter and able administrator of this Institution.

I will now turn to the statistical portion of the report, and the first fact which strikes us is the great increase over the previous year in the percentage of passed candidates at the Matriculation Examination, and the great falling off in the number of successful candidates in the examination for the B.A. Degree. Of the former in 1874, out of 1,084 only 262, or 24 per cent., passed, while in 1875, out of 1,240, 434, or 35 per cent., were successful; and of the latter in 1874 out of 64, 30, or 46 per cent., were successful, while in 1875, out of 84 only 18, or 21 per cent., passed. The results of the University examinations has often been a topic for discussion in the public prints, and last year there was a great deal of correspondence regarding the very unfavourable result of the Matriculation Examination. Not only was the system of the examination attacked, but even the examiners themselves did not escape. This year, owing apparently to the percentage being much higher than last, no comments have appeared; but I mention this subject, because I wish to draw attention to the following result of an examination of the returns of the past five years and a comparison between the Matriculation and B.A. Examinations, viz., that whenever the percentage of successful candidates at

the former is high, we find that at the corresponding B.A Examination, three years after, the percentage of successful candidates is low, and that the converse also holds good. I will take the following extract to prove what I mean:—In 1868, 41 per cent., and in 1872, 43 per cent. passed the Matriculation, and in 1871 only 28 per cent., and in 1875 only 21 per cent. passed the B.A.; while in 1869 only 17 per cent., and in 1870 only 16 per cent. were successful at Matriculation; and at the B.A. Examination of 1872, 45 per cent., and in 1873, 42 per cent. passed. It would seem from this that when a large proportion are successful in the Matriculation Examination it is more owing to the leniency of the examiners than the fitness of the students, and I venture to think that such leniency is a mistake if we are to maintain the high standards for honours which has ever been the aim of this University. We have this year to congratulate the Principals and Professors of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges on the success which has attended their labours. From the former we have the first M.D. of the University, and also the satisfactory results of thirty successful candidates out of 43 in the first L.M. and 16 out of 19 in the final L.M., and of these six in the First Class; while from the latter institution we have 21 out of 24 passing in the first C.E. and 9 out of 12 in the L.C.E., of whom 3 were in the First Class. As regards the other examinations, it is to be noted that 4 out of 5 of the M.As. were successful, but none acquired a First Class. In Law, however, 50 per cent. passed, a percentage not previously attained for the degree of LL.B., although none attained to the First Class. It is still a doubtful question whether a large return of successful students is really a proof that the minds of the pupils are better prepared than in those years when only few pass, or whether they will do as much credit to the University as those who come out in smaller numbers from the final ordeal. I am not one of those who think our examination system perfect, or that alterations in this, as also in the subjects required for the various degrees, may not be desirable. If Oxford and Cambridge, after the great advances they have made during the last half century, still find they must further increase their borders and reform their systems, to meet the requirements of the times, we must not think our infant University can remain as it is. So fully alive is the Syndicate to this fact, that it has appointed a committee of its most experienced members to consider and report on these subjects, and I doubt not but the results of their deliberations will be highly beneficial, not only to the

University, but to the cause of education generally in the Presidency.

And now, having reviewed the past year's proceedings, I will, in conclusion, say a few words to the Graduates and Under-Graduates of the University. Gentlemen, I have on previous occasions warned you that your real education only commences when your collegiate course ends. It is after that has closed that it depends on yourselves whether you will make any true use of the educational benefits you have received or not. There must be much which you have to acquire for the purpose of your examinations, which remains, as it were, undigested, and which to become of any real use must be absorbed into your intellectual system. Doubtless with many this latter process cannot take place owing to the mind being overcrowded, and so assimilation is impossible. My advice to you is, Do not attempt too many things; settle on one definite object for your future study, and strive to perfect yourselves in it as far as possible. I fear, from what I see, that the old saying "a little learning is a dangerous thing" is not sufficiently borne in mind. Too many young men seem to think that when once they can put B.A. or even F.E.A. after their names, they are equal to discuss almost any subject, and to criticize and censure any authority, be it the Government of the country or the local head of his village. A smattering of many subjects can only be useful when there is one great fixed object of life, round which such scintillations of knowledge may sparkle, and to which they may perhaps add lustre; but a mere smattering of many subjects without such support can only mislead and deceive the possessor, and render him weak if not despicable in the eyes of all true men. Study you must, if you wish to become *men*. Let me commend to your careful perusal the speech of the new Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, so full of sound advice to all students, and in which there is one caution which seems to me so peculiarly appropriate to the mass of the educated youth in this country, that I feel I cannot do better than conclude these observations with it. Lord Derby's words are:—"There is nothing more common among those who have read a little and thought a little than the union of strong convictions with very narrow intelligence; and next to the absence of conviction altogether, there is no mental condition that is socially less desirable or politically more dangerous."

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause again rose and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 9,809.

The total amount of Benefactions received is as follows :—

For University Buildings	Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ...	„	1,200
For University Library Building	„	2,00,000
For the Rájabai Tower...	„	2,00,000
For University Mace	„	1,200
Total...	Rs.	5,02,400

Seven Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

2,884 the total number of Matriculated Students.

Result of the Examination of the University of Bombay for the Year 1875-76.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.					Division.*	
		Government Institution.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institution.	Private Students.	Government Institution.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institution.	Private Students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.	Others.	First.	Second.
Matriculation Examination ...	1,269	409	85	549	226	189	35	183	27	27	292	111	3	1	...	...
First Examination in Arts ..	193	174	...	19	...	61	...	8	...	4	47	17	1	...	...	...
B.A. Examination	88	76	...	12	...	14	...	4	...	2	14	2	...	...	†2	†16
M.A. Examination	6	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	†...	†4
LL.B. Examination	11	11	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Honours in Law Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Examination in Medicine...	46	46	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	3	13	14	...	...	5	25
L.M. Examination	19	19	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	4	2	10	...	...	†6	†10
M.D. Examination	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
First Examination in Civil Engineering.	24	24	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	4	15	2	...	...	13	8
L.C.E. Examination ...	12	12	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	†3	†6
M.C.E. Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Candidates...	1,669	778	85	580	226	350	35	195	27	46	399	157	4	1	29	74

* Applies to higher Examination only, and not to Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.

† Class.

Examination Papers.

1875-76.

1 ex

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*

1. Write the Number of your Table and your Name, beginning with Surname, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

2. Write also upon the top of the paper the Number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such case mark the pieces of paper in succession *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., pinning them together, and putting *b* under *a*, *c* under *b* in order.

3. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

4. Write upon one side only of the paper, and keep within the margin.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the questions, and pin them together.

6. Fold the papers and endorse them as follows :—

1st.—The number of your Table.

2nd.—Your Name, beginning with Surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiners or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak on any pretext whatever to another Candidate, while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats before the next paper is set. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

10. Candidates should be careful not to waste the paper supplied for writing their answers, and they should not carry away any blank paper from the Examination Hall.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
University Registrar.]

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1875-76.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	In English.
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. ...	
Professor T. B. Kirkham	
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	
K. T. Best, M.A.	In Elementary History & Geography.
W. C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D....	In Sanskrit.
P. Peterson, M.A.	
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Latin.
P. Peterson, M.A.	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. ...	In Hebrew.
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.	
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Portuguese.
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.	
A. P. De Andrade, G.G.M.C.	
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.	In Marathi.
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang ...	
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A. ...	In Gujarathi.
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B. A., LL.B.	
Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, Esq.	In Canarese.
Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang ...	In Hindustani.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	
E. Behatsek, M.C.E.	In Persian.
Mirza Hairat, Esq....	
Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A. ...	In Sindhi.
Krishna Shastri Godbole, Esq.	
Keso Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
Samuel Cooke, M.A., C.E....	
Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq.	

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

R. O. OXENHAM, ESQ., M.A.; THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; PROFESSOR T. B. KIRKHAM; THE REV. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Section A.

1. Paraphrase, punctuating with care, either (not both) of the following extracts :— 15

(*a*). Gyges, the rich king, wicked and great,
Presumed, at wise Apollo's Delphic seat,
Presumed to ask, O thou the whole world's *eye*
See'st thou a man that happier is than I?
The god, who scorned to flatter man, replied,
Aglaüs happier is. But Gyges cried
In a proud rage, Who can that Aglaüs be?
We have heard as yet of no such king as he.
And true it was, through the whole earth *around*,
No king of such a name was to be found.
After long search and vain enquiries past,
In an obscure Arcadian vale at last,
This *Aglaüs* who monarchs' envy drew,
Whose happiness the gods stood witness *to*,
This mighty Aglaüs was *labouring* found
With his own hands in his own little ground.

(*b*). Then rode Geraint into the castle court,
His charger trampling *many a* prickly star
Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
He looked and saw that all was ruinous.
Here stood a shatter'd archway plumed with fern;
And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,
Whole like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,
And like a crag was gay with wilding flowers:
And high above a piece of turret stair,
Worn by the feet that now were silent, *wound*
Bare to the sun, and monstrous ivy-stems
Clasp't the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms,
And suck'd the joining of the stones, and look'd
A *knot*, beneath, of snakes, *aloft*, a grove.

2. Parse fully the italicized words in the extract which you paraphrase. 5

3. In each of the above two extracts mark six words, two of which are of Saxon, two of Latin, and two of Greek origin. 5

Section B.

1. Convert, by the use of suffixes, the following adjectives into nouns :— 7

Sweet, humble, wise, high, pure, perfect.

And in the same way convert the following nouns into adjectives :—

Ice, grace, father, sense, fool, silk.

2. Paraphrase, so as to show the precise meaning, the following idiomatic expressions :— 6

(*a*). With one observation more I will enter on my subject.

(*b*). It is open to you to call this assertion in question.

(*c*). This share of the work will fall to you.

(*d*). All this is beside the question.

3. Write a short description (not more than 10 or 12 lines) of one of the following subjects, paying strict attention to accuracy of idiom, spelling and punctuation (Handwriting also will be considered) :— 10

(*a*). The Bombay Tramway.

(*b*). Divali rejoicings in a city or town.

(*c*). The Town Hall on an examination day.

Section C.

1. Re-write the following paragraph in such a manner as to bring out clearly the precise meaning of the expressions put in italics :— 10

"It is certain that all languages must, *or at least* all languages *do in the end*, perish. They *run their course* ; not all *at the same rate*, for the *tendency* to change is different in different languages, both from internal causes and also from causes external to the language, such as social progress and social decline ; *but so it is*, that, *sooner or later*, they have all their youth, their manhood, their old age, their decrepitude, their final dissolution."

2. How are participles in *-ing* distinguished from Infinitives in *-ing*? What is meant by a Gerundial Infinitive, and what are the peculiarities of its government? 8

3. Give in tabular form :—(*a*) the root, (*b*) the primary or etymological meaning, (*c*) the present meaning—of the following words :— 7

decrepitude, *trophy*, *generous*, *impertinent*, *idol*, *urbane*, *cunning*.

Section D.

1. Correct the faulty idiom in the following sentences :— 5

(*a*). How many hours you require for this paper?

(*b*). My brother is the student in Deccan College.

(*c*). Do you know when will the examiner come?

(*d*). This is a long paper; have you completed?

(*e*). He saw that the camel is excited.

2. (*a*). Name five words which change their meanings with their accents. 10

(*b*). Quote (or compose) two lines in the English heroic measure, and show their scansion.

(*c*). The following is a complete stanza. Arrange it in its lines, and supply the proper punctuation :—

"Who seeks a friend should come disposed to exhibit in full bloom disclosed the graces and the beauties that form the character he seeks for 'tis a union that bespeaks reciprocated duties."

3. Analyse, according to the subjoined form :— 10

(*a*). "What thou biddest
Unargued I obey."

(*b*). "There a few resolute puritans, who, in the cause of their religion, feared neither the rage of the ocean nor the hardships of uncivilised life, neither the fangs of savage beasts nor the tomahawks of more savage men, had built, amidst the primeval forest, villages which are now great and opulent cities, but which have, through every change, retained some trace of the character derived from their founders."

Sentence.	Kind of Sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion.	Extension.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

K. T. BEST, M.A. ; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What historical events are connected with the following places:—Troyes, Mantineia, Actium, Amphipolis, Poitiers, Culloden, Assaye, Waterloo ? 8

2. State briefly the causes of the following wars :— 12

(a) The first Punic War.

(b) Wars of the Roses.

(c) Peninsular War.

How did they end ?

3. What do you know of these persons :—Henry VIII., Aurungzebe, Lycurgus, Hannibal, Chaucer, Leonidas, Addison, Sivaji. 12

4. Write the names of the Plantagenet Kings in chronological order, giving the year in which each ascended the throne ; and briefly sketch the reign of one of them. 10

5. Give a brief account of the Indian career of Lord Clive. 8

6. Draw an outline map of any one of the following countries, and insert the chief towns, mountains, and rivers :—South America, Spain, England, Greece. 10

7. Where are these places :—Trieste, Geneva, Nantes, Lucknow, Hamburgh, Vienna, Athens, Moscow, Belfast, Oporto. 10

8. Name the ports passed on a coasting voyage from Bombay to Calcutta. 8

9. What are the chief exports of Norway, North America, Belgium, and Portugal ? 12

10. "The atmosphere performs many extensive, important and varied functions." State them. 10

What are the chief causes of differences of climate ?

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; P. PETERSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What changes does the final न् of a word undergo before the initial letter of a following word? Give examples. 7

2. Decline in the Dual: त्विष्, तुदन् *neut.*, अहन्, and पुंस्. 10

3. Give the Instr. Sing., Nom. Du., and Loc. Plur. of गिर्, ताप्तृ *masc.*, शुश्रुवस् *masc.*, सक्थि, and दिव्. 10

4. Give the Comparatives and Superlatives of श्रोत्रस्विन्, प्राच्, बहु, ऋजु, & मृदु.

5. Decline वपुस्. 4

6. Give all the persons of:— 12

The Pres. Indic. Par. of शास् ;

The Imperf. Par. of पिष् ;

The Pres. Imperat. Par. of हन् ;

The Pres. Indic. Atm. of लिह् ;

7. Give the 3 Pers. Plur. Pres. Indic Par. of ऊर्णु the 2. Pers. Plur. Pres. Indic. of दिव् ; the 3 Pers. Sing. Imperf. of वश् and of ऋ ; and the 1 Pers. Plur. Imperf. of हा, *to abandon*. 6

8. Give with examples the rules for the *optional* insertion of इ in the 2 Pers. Sing. of the Red. Perfect Par. 8

9. Give all the persons of the Aor. Par. of स्तु and of प्रच्छ् ; and of the Aor. Atm. of क्रय्. 12

10. In what compounds is महत् changed to महा? Give examples. 5

11. Translate into Sanskrit:— 10

(a) He is blind of one eye (अक्षि).

(b) Take this medicine for 26 days.

(c) He went to the city *with his wife* (*Bahuvr. Comp.*)

(d) A father should marry (*Causal of* नी *with* परि) his daughter to a respectable man.

(e) We intend to reside (*Desid. of* वस् *with* नि) at Benares.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; P. PETERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Translate into English:—

(क) अन्येद्युः कञ्चन बालकमुरसि दधती वसु- 25
मती वल्लभमधिगता तेन कुत्रत्यो ऽसीति पृष्टा सभयमभाषत । राजन्नतीतायां रात्रौ काचन दिव्यवनिता मत्पुरतः कुमारमेकं संस्थाप्य निद्रामुद्रितां मां विबोध्य विनीताब्रवीत् । देवि त्वन्यन्त्विणो

धर्मपालनन्दनस्य कामपालस्य वल्लभा यक्षकान्ता-
ङ्कं नागवली नाम नन्दिनी मणिभद्रस्य यक्षेश्व-
रानुमत्या मदात्मजन्मेनं भवत्तनुजस्य विशुद्धयशो-
निधेरात्मवान्धवस्य परिचर्याकरणायानीतवत्यास्मि ।
क्रमेणेनं मनोज्ञसन्निभमभिवर्द्धयेति । विस्मय-
विकसिताननयना मया सविनयं सत्कृता स्वैरी
यक्षी साधादृश्यनामयासीदिति । कामपालस्य
यक्षकन्यासङ्गमे विस्मयमानमानसो राजहंसः
सुमित्रमाहूय तदीयभ्रातृपुत्रमर्थपालनामानं विधाय
तस्मै सर्ववार्तादिकं व्याख्यायादात् ।

(b) सृष्टा स्फीतो ऽभवदलिरसौ लेख्यपद्मं विशालं
चित्रं चित्रं किमिति किमिति व्याहरन्निव्यपात ।
नास्मिन्गन्धो न च मधुकणा नास्ति तैत्साकुमार्य
घूर्णन्मूर्धा बत नलशिरा व्रीडया निर्जगाम ॥

(c) छाया संश्रयते तलं विटपिनां श्रान्तेव पान्थैः समं

मूलं याति सरोजलस्य जडता ग्लानेव मीनैः सह।
श्वाश्वामत्यहिमांशुदीधितिरपस्तम्भेव लोकैः समं
निद्रा गर्भगृहं सह प्रविशति क्लान्तेव कान्तानतैः॥

2. Translate into Sanskrit :— 45

Two travellers, seeing before them a great forest, promised to help each other if they should meet with any danger. They had not gone far when a tiger came rushing towards them out of a thicket; upon which one, being a light nimble fellow, got up into a tree; the other falling flat upon his face, and holding his breath, lay still while the tiger came up and smelled at him: but that creature, supposing him to be a dead carcass, went back again into the wood, without doing him the least harm. Then he who had climbed the tree came down to his companion, and with a pleasant smile asked him what the tiger said to him. "For," says he, "I saw that he put his mouth very close to your ear." "He told me," said the other, "to take care for the future not to put any confidence in such cowards as you."

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; P. PETERSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the gender and give the genitive plural of *domus, nubes, fagus, faber, parens, civitas, nummus, ainis,* and *Alpes.* Give the vocative singular of *meus, bonus,* and *deus.* What is the gender of *dies*? Explain *paterfamilias.* How is its plural formed? 12

2. Give the comparative and superlative (nom. sing.) of *tristis, pulcher, facilis, malus, multus,* and *senex.* 6

3. Give the Latin for *ninety-three, one thousand two hundred and thirty-five, five thousand.* When is the plural of *unus* used? What does *bina castra* mean? Translate:—*Cæsar et Ariovistus denos comites ad colloquium adduxerunt.* 10

4. Give the 1st pers. sing. perf., the 2nd pers. sing. fut., and the infinitive of *ago, cogo, juvo, neco, parco, audeo, domo, fallo, cerno,* and *differo.* Also the 2nd pers. fut. of *sum, possum, eo,* and *fero.* 12

5. What is the meaning of *apud, præ* and *sub*? Illustrate their use by examples. 10

6. How is *place where* expressed in Latin? 8

7. Translate into Latin:— 14

(*a*). The siege lasted thirty days.

(*b*). He has fled from the city of Rome.

(*c*). On the eleventh day he learned that the enemy were at a distance of twenty-four miles.

(*d*). That delay cost him dear.

(*e*). The towers were ten feet higher than the walls

(*f*). There are men who are never ashamed of their own infamy.

(*g*). He led the army as near the enemy as possible.

8 How are the tenses of the subjunctive used in *dependent clauses*?

Translate into Latin:—*I was in fear he had not come. I fear he will come. I was in fear of his not coming. I fear he came.*

9. Distinguish between *ne, nonne* and *num* as used in simple questions. How are *yes* and *no* expressed in Latin? What irregularity is there in the use of *non modo*? 8

10. Translate into *idiomatic* English:— 10

(*a*). Nihil habebam quod scriberem.

(*b*). Brutum non minus amo quam tu, pene dixi, quam te.

(*c*). Actio recta non erit nisi recta fuerit voluntas.

(*d*). Nix quatuor pedes alta jacuit.

(*e*). Tu, si hic sis, aliter sentias.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; P. PETERSON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Latin :— 50

So the army pressed on to the summit of the mountain. On arriving there they halted awhile to enjoy the spectacle which offered itself to their eyes. Beneath them lay plains, meadows, cornfields, ancient cities, spacious lakes, broad rivers. Envoys from friendly tribes arrived and described in glowing colours the richness and beauty of the land which was ready to welcome them. As they gazed they forgot their toils, and longed for the hour when all they saw should be in their power. At the same time their general bade them fear no longer, for that within two days he would lead them to a reward worthy of all they had dared and suffered.

Translate into English :—

2. Contra hæc Pompeius naves magnas onerarias, quas in 20
portu Brundisino deprehenderat, adornabat. Ibi turres cum ternis tabulatis erigebat easque multis tormentis et omni genere telorum completas ad opera Cæsaris appellebat, ut rates perrumperet atque opera disturbaret. Sic quotidie utrinque eminus fundis sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur. Atque hæc Cæsar ita administrabat ut conditiones pacis dimittendas non existimaret; ac tametsi magnopere admirabatur Magium, quem ad Pompeium cum mandatis miserat, ad se non remitti. Atque ea res sæpe tentata etsi impetus ejus consiliaque tardabat, tamen omnibus rebus in eo perseverandum putabat.

3. Otium autem quod dicis esse, assentior: verum otii 30
fructus est non contentio animi, sed relaxatio. Sæpe ex socero meo audivi, quum is diceret, socerum suum Lælium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere esse solitos, quum rus ex urbe tamquam e vinculis evolavissent. Non audeo dicere de talibus viris, sed tamen ita solet narrare Scævola, conchas eos ad Caietam et ad Laurentum legere consuesse et ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Sic enim res esse habet, ut, quemadmodum volucres videmus procreationis atque util-

tatis suæ causa effingere et constituere nidos, easdem autem, quum aliquid effecerint, levandi laboris sui causa, passim ac libere solutas opere volitare; sic nostri animi forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere defessi gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui cura atque labore.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.;

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What are the letters אהוי called? How do they obtain their denomination? 10

(*b*) How many sorts of Dagesh are there? Define each sort, giving an example.

(*c*) Give the names, forms, and positions of the vowel points.

(*d*) What are the semivowels? Where are they generally placed? Of what are they substitutes?

2 What changes do the gutturals cause in the vowel point of ה used as the definite article? 6

3. (*a*) How are cases formed in Hebrew? Illustrate your answer by examples. 8

(*b*) Decline the noun אִישׁ *a man*, and the pronoun אַתָּה *thou*, in the feminine

4. (*a*) What are the terminations of the singular and plural feminine? 10

(*b*) What is the masculine of בְּתוּלָה *a virgin*, כַּלָּה *a bride*, אָתוֹן *a she ass*, פָּרָה *a heifer*, and שִׁפְחָה *a handmaid*?

(*c*) Show the difference with examples between the terminations ־וֹת and ־ִים

5. Give in Hebrew :—a good boy, the good boy, and the boy is good. 6

6. Show what words in the following phrases stand in the construct state, and give their significations :— 10

(a) מוסר השמל

(b) תורת משה

(c) רעי מקנה אברם

(d) פלגי מים

(e) אבי על בני עבר

7. (a) Name the conjugations of Hebrew verbs ; and give the characteristics of each of them. 20

(b) In what state or states are the roots of Hebrew verbs generally found ?

(c) What letters of the alphabet are used to express the persons of the future tense ?

(d) Illustrate your answer by giving the future of פָּקַד *he visited*.

(e) Give the infinitive and the imperative of the first conjugation of the verbs שָׁמַר *he kept*, and נָתַן *he gave*.

8. Translate into Hebrew the following sentences :— 10

(a) Why do the heathen rage ?

(b) Jacob took the stones of the place.

(c) She gave me and I did eat.

(d) He gave prudence to the simple.

(e) Wisdom is better than silver.

9. Translate into English the following grammatical terms :— 10

זָכָר: מִן: מִלָּה: פֶּעַל: שֵׁם: עֲנָרָן: זְמַן: גְּנָן: תַּיִם: יָחִיד: מִסְפָּר: מִקְרָה: צִיר: מָפוֹר: עָדוּד

10. Parse the following sentence :— 10

וַיַּעַל אַבְרָם מִמִּצְרַיִם הַיָּא וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְכָל אֲשֶׁר לוֹ וְלוֹט עִמּוֹ הַנֶּגְבָּה:

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.;
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following passages into English :— 30

1. וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשָׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כִּדְמוּתֵנוּ וְיִרְדּוּ בִדְגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל הָאָרֶץ׃ וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם׃ וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם אֱלֹהִים פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמִלְאוּ אֶת הָאָרֶץ וְכִבְשֻׁהָ וּרְדוּ בִדְגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל חַיָּה הָרֹמֶשֶׂת עַל הָאָרֶץ׃ וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי לָכֶם אֶת כָּל עֵשֶׂב זֹרֵעַ זֶרַע אֲשֶׁר עַל פְּנֵי כָל הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת כָּל הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בּוֹ פְרִי עֵץ זֹרֵעַ זָרַע לָכֶם יִהְיֶה לְאָכְלָה׃ וּלְכָל חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ וּלְכָל עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכֹל רוֹמֵשׂ עַל הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר בּוֹ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה אֶת כָּל יֶרֶק עֵשֶׂב לְאָכְלָה וַיְהִי כֵן׃ וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת כָּל אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וְהִנֵּה טוֹב מְאֹד וַיְהִי עֶרֶב וַיְהִי בֹקֶר יוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי׃

2. בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם אֵין מֶלֶךְ בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל, וְלֵוִי הַנִּזְכָּר שָׁם אִישׁ יִשְׂרְאֵלִי אֵרְחָתִים עֹגֶה. אֲבָל בָּנָיו לֹא הָלְכוּ בִדְרָכָיו, מִי הוּא לֹא הוֹכִיחָם עַל מַעֲשֵׂיהֶם הָרָעִים, עַל כֵּן הָלְכוּ אַחֲרֵי תַּשְׁחִיתָם הָרָעָה, וַיַּרְשִׁעוּ מְזִמּוֹתֵיהֶם מְזַנִּים לְעֵבוֹדַת מִקְדָּשׁוֹ׃ אַחַר מוֹת עֲלִי עָשָׂה שְׁמוּאֵל הָרֹאֶה אֶת יְהוֹאָחָז, וְלֹעֵשׂ הָעֲנוּ הַשִּׂים אֶת בָּנָיו שֹׁפְטִים לְיִשְׂרָאֵל, אַךְ בָּנָיו לֹא הָלְכוּ בִדְרָכָיו וַיִּשְׂאֲלוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לָהֶם מֶלֶךְ נָכָל הַגּוֹיִם אֲשֶׁר סְבִיבוֹתָם׃ וַיִּמְשַׁח שְׁמוּאֵל אֶת שָׁאוּל בֶּן קִישׁ לְמֶלֶךְ עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל עַל פִּי יְיָ, אֲבָל שְׁאוּל בָּזָה אֶת פִּי יְיָ׃ 2.

3. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 50

And Abraham was old, and well stricken in age; and the Lord had blessed Abraham in all things. And Abraham said unto his eldest servant of his house, that ruled over all that he had, "Put, I pray thee, thy hand under my thigh. And I will make thee swear by the Lord, the God of heaven and the God of the earth, that thou shalt not take a wife

unto my son of the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell. But thou shalt go unto my country, and my kindred, and take a wife unto my son Isaac." And the servant said unto him, "Peradventure the woman will not be willing to follow me unto this land: must I needs bring thy son again unto the land from whence thou camest?" And Abraham said unto him, "Beware thou that thou bring not my son thither again. The Lord God of heaven which took me from my father's house and from the land of my kindred, and which spake unto me, and that sware unto me, saying: 'Unto thy seed will I give this land;' he shall send his angel before thee, and thou shalt take a wife unto my son from thence."

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE—PAPER I.

S. A. DeCARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; A. P. DeANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Quaes saõ as especies de adjectivos positivos, comparativos e superlativos? Explicae-as com exemplos. 10

2. Como fazem no plural os nomes seguintes:—*Deus, lalia, ouro, caridade, caes, alferes, ourives, pires, graõ, capelcaõ, orgão, e opiniaõ?* 4

3. Dae-nos a terminação feminina dos adjectivos:—*Judeo Sandeu, parvo, elegante, cortez, commum, e montez.* 10

4. Que se entende por Raiz dos verbos? E como se formaõ os tempos simples dos verbos de varias conjugaçoens? 6

5. Como se divide o verbo quanto a conjugaçaõ? Dae-nos exemplos de varias terminaçoens explicando a differença entre ellas. 8

6. Dae-nos exemplos de verbos que tem participio regular e irregular, e dizei-nos qual delles he mais commum. 10

7. Como se formaõ o participio, gerundio e supino, e qual delles tem terminaçaõ tanto masculina como feminina? 8

8. Como se reduz a Syntaxe figurada á regular, e oque se entende por concordancia, regencia e construcçaõ? 10

9. Quaes saõ os complementos da oraçaõ? E quantos delles podem existir em uma só? 4

10. Em que parte da palavra se faz a figura da dicçaõ? Dae-nos exemplos das principaes dellas. 4

11. De quantos modos se pode considerar uma oraçaõ, como se pratica a analyse grammatical? Explicae-a com um exemplo. 6

12. Paraphraseae o seguinte:— 20

Como tu vens cercado de esperança,
Para o innocente, oh placido sepulchro!
Juncto das tuas bordas pavorosas
O perverso recúa horrorisado:
Após si volve os olhos; na existencia
Deserto árido só descobre ao longe,
Onde a virtude naõ deixou um trilho.
Mas o justo chegando á meta extrema,
Que separa de nós a eternidade,
Transpõe-a sem temor, e em Deus exulta.
O infeliz e o feliz lá dormem ambos
Tranquillamente: e o trovador mesquinho,
Que peregrino vagueou na terra,
Sem encontrar um coraçaõ ardente
Que o entendesse, a patria de seus sonhos
Ignota, por lá busca, e quando as eras
Virem juncto ás cinzas collocar-lhe
Tardios louros que escondêra a inveja,
Elle naõ erguerá a mão mirrada
Para os cingir na regelada fronte.
Justiça, gloria, amor, saudade, tudo
Ao pé da sepultura, é som perdido
De harpa colla esquecida em brenha ou selva:
O despertar um paõ, que saborea
Entre os braços da morte o extremo somno
Já naõ é dado ao filial suspiro.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE—PAPER II.

S. A. DeCARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; A. P. DeANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Vertei para o Portuguez o seguinte:—

Worldly hopes expire in Old Age; and if he who has attained that period has not provided himself with another home, a *man of years* and a *man of misery* mean the same thing. Therefore the same steps are to be taken, whether we would 50

sweeten the remaining dregs of life, or provide a triumph for eternity. There is a noble absence from earth while we are yet on it. There is a noble intimacy with heaven while we are yet beneath it. And, can it be hard for us to lay aside this world, since they that have fared best in it have only the fewest objections against it. The worldly wishes which an old man sends out are like Noah's doves: they cannot find whereon to light, and must return to his own heart again for rest. Out of pure decency to the dignity of human nature, of which the decays and imperfections should not be exposed, men in years should, by Retirement, fling a veil over them, and be, with respect to the world, at least a little *buried* before they are *interred*. An old man's too great familiarity with the public is an indignity to the *human*, and a neglect to the *divine nature*.

2. Vertei para o Inglez o seguinte:—

Em que consiste a inveja? Suppõe-se muitas vezes que consiste apenas em desejarmos que os nossos projectos, trabalhos e empregos tenhaõ exito taõ feliz como os d'aquellas pessoas que a sorte mais favorece. Mas este sentimento de justa emulaçaõ nada tem de reprehensivel ou peccaminoso: pelo contrario, é até estimulo utilissimo para animos moços e briosos. Outra e mui diversa couza é a inveja. E' ella uma tristeza malvada, e que cuidadosamente se occulta, em face dos bens e venturas alheiâs, hum desejo intimo de que cesse a prosperidade dos outros, só se augmente a do invejoso. Este sim, é que é um criminoso sentimento, e representa o egoismo em toda a sua hediondez e entranhada soberba. Evidente e tristissima prova esta da queda e do peccado original! Taõ odioso se confessa a si mesmo o invejoso, taõ vil e desprezivel, que a todos procura occultar o seu secreto sentimento. De muitos peccados faz alarde o peccador: d'este, nenhum. 50

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER I.

THE REV. J. S. S. ROBERTSON, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.;

RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Join in Sandhi the following words :— 6

ब्रह्म + ऋण = गुरु + आश्रम =

विद्या + उत्पन्न = वाक् + ईश =

भव + ओषधि = सत् + शास्त्र =

अति + उत्तम = तत् + तत् + देशीं =

2. Give two examples of the तृतीयातत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, 4 and कर्मधारय Samasas.

3. Mention the Samas opposite to each of the following words :— 6

आजेसासरा

आतेभाऊ

दगडागेगड

पानपत्रावळ

दरमजल

4. Decline जीभ, वाळू, वासरूं, मोतीं, and तटु. 4 as far as the third case, giving the Vocative also.

5. How do you distinguish the द्वितीया from the चतुर्थी 4 in Marathi?

6. What are the corresponding causals of the following verbs नुटणें, सुटणें, लागणें, पडणें, येणें मोडणें? 8

7. Give the third person singular in all the tenses and moods under करणरूप and मूलरूपभेद only, of the verb धुणें. 10

8. Parse the following sentence :— 12

मला काम केल्या वांचून फुकट पैसा खाणें प्रशस्त वाटत नाहीं.

9. Render into good Maráthi the following sentences :— 14

(a) He is on the way to ruin.

(b) She is never a whit the better for all the trouble spent upon her.

(c) Such behaviour is sure to bring him to an untimely end.

(d) Had he given heed to his mother's advice, he might have been spared all this calamity.

(e) The sooner he arrives the better for him.

10. Render into good English the following idiomatic sentences :— 18

(a) यांत तुझ्या पदरचें काय जातें.

(b) तिणें त्याच्या तोंडास पानें पुसलीं.

(c) त्वां तें घोंगडें माझ्या गळ्यांत घातलें.

(d) या पोरानें हा काळा टिळा माझ्या कपाळीं लाविला.

(e) पुरे आतां हें तुझें शहाणपण; तूं तेथें मुळींच नजानास तर बरें होतें.

11. Paraphrase the following Shlóka of Vámana, supplying the ellipses in order to give it full sense; and parse the underlined words :— 14

त्रिशतगणशिवाचेसत्वरेत्याधनुष्या
उचलिनीनदळेजेंभन्यदेवांयनुष्यां
तिहिंबहुबहुकष्टींभाणिलेंचापरंगीं
दचकनिनृपसारेदेखतांभंनरंगीं.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER II.

THE REV. J. S. S. ROBERTSON, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S;
RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Marathi the following passage :— 50

Hannibal, after passing the winter in the North of Italy among the Gaulish tribes, marched early, in 217 B.C., into Etruria through the marshes on the banks of the Arno. In struggling through these marshes his army suffered severely, and he himself lost the sight of one eye by an attack of ophthalmia. The consul Flaminius hastened to meet him, and a battle was fought on the lake Trasimenus, in which the Roman army was destroyed, and the consul himself was slain. The Romans had collected a fresh army, and placed it under the command of the dictator Fabius Maximus, who prudently avoided a general action, and only attempted to harass and annoy the Carthaginian army. Meanwhile the Romans had made great preparations for the campaign of the following year, 216 B.C. The two new consuls, Æmilius Paulus and Terentius Varro, marched into Apulia, at the head of an army little less than ninety thousand men. To this mighty host Hannibal gave battle in the plains on the right bank of the Aufidus, just below the town of Cannæ. The Roman army was again annihilated. The consul Æmilius Paulus and a great number of the most distinguished Romans perished on the same bloody field.

2. Translate into English the following passage :— 50

सागूचें झाड.

हा वृक्ष ताडाच्या जातीचा आहे. आफ्रिका खंडांत व मलाका बेटांत हीं झाडें पुष्कळ होतात. याची उत्पत्ति भरतखंडांतहि कोठे कोठे आहे, परंतु उत्कृष्ट प्रतीचीं झाडें मलाका बेटांत होतात. हें झाड तीस चाळीस फुटी उंच होतें. यापासून सागू करण्याची अशी कृति आहे.—जेव्हां हा वृक्ष पक्वदशेस येतो, तेव्हां तो तोडून त्याच्या बुंधाचीं दोन अडीच हात लांब अशीं खोडें करितात. आणि त्यांतील गाभा काढून तो कुटून मग त्याचें बारीक पीठ झालें म्हणजे तें स्वच्छ धुतात; मग वाळवून तें चाळणींत घालून चालितात. नंतर पेटींत किंवा पिंपांत भरून इतर देशांत विक्रावयासि पाठवितात. या पदार्थाचा हजारो रुपयांचा प्रतिवर्षी खप होतो.

जो माल देशाच्या खपास पाहिजे त्याच्या बहुधा गोळ्या करित नाहींत, पीठच ठेवितात. आणि याची भाकर व दुसरे पदार्थ करितात. हा वृक्ष कापला तरी मरत नाहीं. याच्या बुंधास अंकूर फुटून एक दोन वर्षांनीं लागलाच वृक्ष तयार होतो.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI—PAPER I.

THE REV. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B. A.;

MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write all the asperate (મહાપ્રાણ) consonants and the dental unasperate consonant (દંત્ય અઘોષ અલ્પ પ્રાણ). 4

2. (a) What is the meaning of the terms સંધિ, સમાસ, સંયુક્તક્રિયાપદ and મિશ્રક્રિયાપદ ? 4

(b) What are the *Upasargas*, and what their use ? 4

3. Give three or four examples of substantives masculine ending in આ, and of substantives feminine ending in the same vowel. 10

4. What are the feminine forms of the words રાજા, બ્રાહ્મણ, રજપુત, કોળી, હજામ, ઊંટ, હાથી ? 5

5. Give the present participle masculine, the future participle masculine, and the past participle masculine of the verbs જૂવું, હોવું, રેહેવું ? 8

6. Give the two past participial forms (ભૂત કૃદંત and વિશેષ ભૂત કૃદંત) of the verbs જૂવું, હોવું, ખાવું, પીવું, બીહવું, કેહવું, દેવું, લેવું, કરવું, દેખવું, નાહાસવું, પેસવું, બેસવું. 15

7. Give the root (ધાતુ, sanskrita) of the verbs કર, થાપ, કહે, દેખ. 10

8 Give the various forces (meanings) in which the simple present tense (શુદ્ધ વર્ત્તમાન કાલ) is used. 15

9. What is the difference of force, or meaning, between the two past participles, the ભૂતકૃદંત and the વિશેષ-ભૂત કૃદંત ? 10

10. Give the meaning of the proverb, "ચોર કોટવાલને દંડે." Parse the words, and give the derivation of કોટવાલ.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI—PAPER II.

THE REV. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.;

MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Gujarathi the following passages :— 50

Alexander had been the idol of his army, but among the higher officers many had been ill-disposed towards him, and thought that he had too great a disposition and inclination to become an eastern despot. Conspiracies were discovered and punished with inexorable severity, the chief offenders being Greeks in his own army. That he was of a passionate nature and inflicted punishment on the spur of the moment, will not excite our surprise, if we recollect his position, which demanded quick decision and energy at every step. We cannot refrain from directing attention to one thing, which became of greater importance in the history of civilization than even his conquest of the Persian empire and his colonies in the distant East. We allude to the foundation of Alexandria in Egypt in B.C. 332.—*History of Greece by Dr. Schmitz.*

Occasionally the brave and gentle character may be found under the humblest garb. Here is an old illustration, but a fine one. Once on a time when the Adige suddenly overflowed its banks, the bridge of Verona was carried away, with the exception of the central arch, on which stood a house, whose inhabitants supplicated help from the windows, while the foundations were visibly giving away. "I will give a hundred French louis," said the Count Spolverini, who

stood by, "to any person who will venture to deliver these unfortunate people." A young peasant came forth from the crowd, seized a boat, and pushed into the stream. He gained the pier, received the whole family into the boat, and made for the shore, where he landed them in safety. "Here is your money, my brave young fellow," said the count. "No," was the answer of the young man; "I do not sell my life; give the money to this poor family, who have need of it."

2. Translate the following passage into English :— 50

એ પ્રકારે ઘણેક ઠેકાણે જય થયો. પણ ઇંગ્લિ-શનેં દેશ જાણીતો ન હતો તથા વરસાદ કાદવ વગેરેની અડચણ બહુ તેથી કેટલેક ઠેકાણે હાર્યા પણ ખરા. સરિમપ્રાંત કર્નલ મૈલ્સ નામે સરદારે જઈને જીતી લીધા. એમ વર્ષાકાળમાં બિના બ્રહ્મદેશમાં બનતી, એટલામાં આણીગમ કલકત્તેથી બિજું નાહાનું લશ્કર રવાના થયું તેમણે આસામ લીધું; પણ આરાકાન પ્રાંતમાં બંધૂલા નામે બ્રહ્મી સરદારે કમાન નોર્ટને છેક હરાવીને ઇંગ્લિશનાં લશ્કરને કાઢી મુક્યું એ સમાચાર બ્રહ્મી રાજાએ જાણ્યા ત્યારે તેણે તે શુરા સરદારને સ્વદેશના રક્ષણને અર્થે પાછો તેડાવ્યો. અહિંઆં હિંદુસ્તાનમાં તે પરાજયની ખબર આવી તેથી કલકત્તાના લોકોમાં નાના પ્રકારની ઓટી અફવાઓ ચાલવા માંડી, અને બ્રહ્મી લોકો પાસે બહુ છે, તેમની સાથે લડવા જવું એટલે મરવાની પાળી એવું જાણીને બારાકાપુરની પલટણનેં તાહિં જવાનો હુકમ થયો પણ તે જાય નહીં. તેમના સરદારોઓએ પુષ્કળ સમજાવ્યા, પણ છેલે કસો ઉપાય નથી એવું જાણીને તે સિપાઇઓના ઉપર તોપો ચાલુ કરિઓ; તેણે કરીને આસરે બસેં માણસ ગોરથઈને પડયા પછી હોસ આવ્યા. આગલ તેમના

ઉપરી નાયકને પકડીને ઠોર મા-યો, અને એક પલટ-ણને બરતફ કરી; તેવારે બખેડો મટ્યો અને ફોજ જોઇએ ત્યાંહાં જવાને કબુલ થઈ.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CANARESE—PAPER I.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq.;

SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe fully how verbal nouns are formed in Canarese, and state, with examples, if any roots are used unaltered as verbal nouns. 6

2. What change occurs, according to the rules of Sandhi, when a relative particle ending in ದ is joined with the pronoun ಅದು; and give an example to illustrate the change. 6

(a) What elision, insertion, or permutation of letters occurs between words, which a reading of ೧೮೭೫ will show it is composed of? 4

(b) State what words ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು is formed of, and by what rule of Sandhi. 3

3. State the general rule as to how far the forms of the imperative and affirmative moods respectively coincide with each other, and wherein they differ. 4

What is the form of the imperative mood, in the second person singular, of the following verbs :— 2

ತೋ to wet ಹಾಯು to cross over

ಮೇ to feed ಕಾ to guard

4 What addition does the infinitive verb take to denote obligation or responsibility? Give examples. 6

5. Analyze the following compound words, stating the rules of Sandhi they illustrate :— 6

ಕೆಮ್ಮಗ್ಗು	ಎಂದಿಗಾಲು
ತಲೆ ದೂಗಿ	ಕಂಗೀರು
ಅತ್ತಿತ್ತ	ಭಳಗಾಲಿ
ಹೆಬ್ಬುಲಿ	ಹೆಬ್ಬಟ್ಟು

6. Mention the form or forms in which plural nouns of relationship terminate. What is the plural of ಮಗ? 6

7. Mention in what form masculine derivative nouns ending in ಅನು become feminine. Illustrate your answer with examples. 6

What is the feminine of ಅರಸು, ಹೋತ, ಕೋಳಿ, ಎತ್ತು, and ಗಂಡಾ?

8. Parse fully the following sentence:— 6

ತನಗೆ ದೇವರು ಸೌಖ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

9. Correct the following sentences, stating the rule of syntax according to which each correction is made:— 6

(a) ಅವನು ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಿಗಿವೆ ಬಳಿಯಾ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಲು ಸಾರಂಗದ ಕೊಂಬುಗಳ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ "ಏಲೆ ಆಳಮಕ್ಕಳಕ್ಯಾ ಇದೇನು ಈ ಸಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಂಗ ಇಧೆ. ಡೊಂಗಿಯ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಪಿಯರೋ," ಎಂದು ಕೂಗಿದನು.

(b) ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಪೂರದ ಅರಸು ಹಾದಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೋಗುವಾಗೈ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಜನರು ನೊಯಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಂತಿದ್ದರು; ಆಗೈ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆಗಾರರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನ ನೋಡಿ ಮುಜರೆ ಮಾಪಿದರು; ಸುಚೆದಾರರಾದ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ರಾಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ದಳಗಳ ಸಮೇತಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಿವಯಿಂದ ಪಾಮು ಹೊದನು.

(c) ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಕಳು ಹಡದಳು; ಕರು ಹುಟಿದಳು.

10. Translate the following pieces into English:—

(a) ಧನವಿರಲು ಧರ್ಮಮಾರ್ಗವ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮದದಿಂದ |
ತನಗಾರು ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ವೆನುತ ಗರ್ವಿಸುಶಿಹನು |
ಮನೆಗೆ ಯಾಚಕರು ಬರಲವರಿಗೊಂದರೆ ಕಾಸು ಕೊಡದೆ
ಹೊರಿಯಕೆ ನೂಪಿರಿ ||
ಮನಕೆ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಸುಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ನಿಂದಿಸುವ |
ಘನ ಮದೋನ್ನತ್ತ ದುರ್ಜನ ನಿರವ ನೀ ನೆನಗೆ |
ಇನಿತು ತೋರಿದೆ ಸಲಹ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮೊರೆ ಪೊಕ್ಕೆ ಕರುಣದಿಂ
ಕಾಯೋ ದೇವಾ ||೧||

(b) ಸತ್ಯ ನೇಮಗಳ್ಳಾಕೆ | ಮತ್ತೆ ಸೂಜಿಗಳ್ಳಾಕೆ | ನೆಕ್ತಿಬೋ
ಳ್ಳಾಕೆ | ಜಪಿಯಾಕೆ ಪದನದಿ | ಸತ್ಯವುಳ್ಳವಗೆ ಸರ್ವ
ಜ್ಞ ||೧||
ಸತ್ಯದನುದಿ ತೀರ್ಥ | ಸದ್ಭಕ್ತಿನುದಿ ತೀರ್ಥ | ಉತ್ತು
ಮರ ಸಂಗ ವದು ತೀರ್ಥ; ಹರಿಮನ | ರೆತ್ತಿಪುದು ತೀ
ರ್ಥ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ ||೨||

11. Translate the following into idiomatic English :— 12

(a) ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಜೀನು ಇಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ.

(b) ಕಳ್ಳನ ಕೆಜ್ಜೆ. ಕಳ್ಳನೇ ಬಲ್ಲ.

(c) ಕೀಲು ಸಂಗದಿದರೂ ಗಾಲಿ ನಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

(d) ಆಕಲು ಕಪ್ಪಾದರೆ ಹಾಲು ಕಪ್ಪೆ.

(e) ಆಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ವೇಷ, ವೇಷಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಜಾಷೆ.

(f) ಉಂಡವ ಹರಸ ಬೇಡ, ನೊಂದವ ಬೈ ಬೇಡ.

12. Translate the following into idiomatic Canarese: 12

(*a*) Small leaks sink great ships.
(*b*) One stroke fells not an oak.
(*c*) Richest is he who wants least
(*d*) Many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
(*e*) Better leave than lack.
(*f*) A pin a day is a groat a year.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE—PAPER II.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq.;
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into English the following passage 50

ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯ ರಾಯನು ರಾಜ್ಯವನಾಳುವ ಕಾಲದೋಳ್ ಒಬ್ಬ ಚಟ್ಟರನು ಅವಂತೀಪುರವನ್ನಾಳುವ ಅರಸನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯ ರಾಯನ ಸಾಹಸ ಗುಣಾದಿಗಳಂ ಕುರಿತು ಕೆಲವು ಸದ್ಭರೂಪದಿಂದ ಹೊಗಳಲು ಅವಂತೀಪುರದ ಅರಸು ಅಸೂಯೆ ಪಟ್ಟು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾದ ಮಾನವಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದನು. ತ ರುವಾಯ ಆ ಅರಸು ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯ ರಾಯನ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಪ ಟ್ಟು ಅಂಥಾ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬಂದೀತೆಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿ ಬಂದು ಅರಸನನ್ನೋಡಿ, 'ಓ ಭೂರಮಣೀ, ನೀನು ಮಹಾ 'ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನು, ಈಗ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೇ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವೆನಸ ವುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿ 'ಕಾಣುತ್ತೀ. ಯಾತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸಂಚವಿಸಿಡೋ ನಂದೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸು.' ಎನಲು; ಆ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಯನ್ನ ನೋಡಿ, ಅರಸು 'ಅಯ್ಯಾ, ಈ ಪಿಪಸ

ಒಬ್ಬ ಚಟ್ಟಿರವನು ಬಂದು ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯ ರಾಯನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಮಸ್ತ ದೇಶದ ಅರಸುಗಳನ್ನ ಹೊಗಳಿದನು, ಆದರೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯ ರಾಯನಂಥಾ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳವನು ಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆತನ ಶೌರ್ಯ ಸಾಹಾಸಾದಿ ಗುಣಗಳಂ ಕೇಳಿ ಮರೆ, ಆತ್ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂಥಾ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ನನಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬಂದೀತೆಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ,' ಯಂತಾ ಅಂದನು. ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ನಂನ್ಯಾಸಿ ಕೇಳಿ, 'ಓ ಧೊರೆಯೇ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಸನ ಪಡಬಹುದೇ. ನಿನ್ನಿಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದುಪಾಯವಂ ಹೇಳುವೆನು, ಕೇಳು. ಹಿಮವತ ಪರ್ವತ ಬಳಿಯಾ ಒಂದು ದುರ್ಗಿಯ ಗುಡಿ ಇಧೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಗ ಪುರುಷರು ಎಲ್ಲಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೋಮ ಸಂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೀನಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸ್ನಾನವಂ ಮಾಡಿ ದುರ್ಗಯನ್ನ ಸೇವಿಸಿ. ದುರ್ಗಿಯನ್ನ ಕುರಿತು ಹೋಮವಂ ಮಾಡಿ. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಹೋಮದ ಗುಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀನು ಧುಮಿಕಿ, ಶರೀರ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಹುತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯೋಗ ಪುರುಷರು ಪುನರ್ಹಾ ಬದುಕಿಸುವರು. ಆ ದುರ್ಗಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಳಾಗಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ವರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಳು,' ಯಂತಾ ಅಂದು, ಆತನು ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೋದನು.

1. Translate into Canarese the following passage : 50

The difference between men consists, in a great measure, in the intelligence of their observation. The Russian proverb says of the non-observant man, "He goes through the forest and sees no firewood." "The wise man's eyes are in his head," says Solomon, "but the fool walketh in darkness." "Sir," said Johnson, on one occasion, to a fine gentleman just returned from Italy, "some men will learn more in the Hampstead stage than others in the tour of Europe." It is the mind that sees as well as the eye. Where unthinking gazers observe nothing, men of intelligent vision penetrate into the very fibre of the phenomena presented to them, attentively noting differences, making comparisons, and recognising their

underlying idea. Many before Galileo had seen a suspended weight swing before their eyes with a measured beat; but he was the first to detect the value of the fact. One of the vergers in the Cathedral at Pisa, after replenishing with oil a lamp which hung from the roof, left it swinging to and fro; and Galileo, then a youth of only eighteen, noting it attentively, conceived the idea of applying it to the measurement of time. Fifty years of study and labor, however, elapsed before he completed the invention of his Pendulum,—the importance of which, in the measurement of time and in astronomical calculations, can scarcely be overrated.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI—PAPER I.

RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG;

RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What words are generally used to supply the place of the English definite and indefinite articles "the," "a," or "an"? 5

2. Decline the nouns پاں شاہ and کتاب 5

3. Decline the pronouns کون—فلاں—وہ—میں and کیا 10

4. How many genders are there, and what are they called? Give examples of each. 5

5. How are the degrees of comparison generally expressed? 5

6. When an adjective follows a noun which it qualifies, what change does it effect in the latter? 5

7. What is added to the root of a verb to form the infinitive? 5

8. Conjugate بولنا and کرنا 8

9. Parse the following sentence :— 12

ایک سوداگر جلیل القدر تھا اوسکے کتنے گھر اور کارخانے گانونمین تھے

10. Write the above sentence in the Devanagari character. 5

11. Write the following in the Persian character :— 5

मैं उस घोडे पर सवार होके दरबारको गया.

12. Translate the following sentences into Hindustani ;— 18

(*a*). Hand me the dishes.

(*b*). Bring the palankeen close to the door.

(*c*). If I were to do it, I should be dismissed.

(*d*). If I had done it, I should have been dismissed.

(*e*). If he would, he could.

(*f*). This day week I will leave Bombay.

(*g*). The head master teaches poetry on Fridays and history on Saturdays.

(*h*). It is six years since I saw him.

(*i*). He has more money than he requires.

(*j*). He is ten years old.

13. Turn the following sentences into good English : 25

(*a*) مُجھکو اِس کام مین کُچھہ خطرہ نہین نظر آتا

(*b*) تُم ایسے بیہودہ خیال مین پڑوگے تو مُصیبت کے انجام کو پہنچوگے

(*c*) وہ آپس مین بڑے بڑے ڈینگ مارنے لگے

(d) وہ شخص تو وہان سب امیرونکا ناک کا
بال ہو رہا ہی

(') जो अपेन पतिव्रता स्त्रीको पीठ देता है
वुह चंडालके समान होता है.

(ر) यिह शरीर रक्त और मांसका बनाहु-
आ है सो कीडोंकी खान है.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI—PAPER II.

RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG;

RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Hindustani :— 60

In the following year Mahmood led his army towards Ghoor. The native prince of that country, Mahomed, of the Afghan tribe of Soor (the same race which gave birth to the dynasty that eventually succeeded in subverting the family of Subooktugeen), occupied an entrenched camp with 10,000 men. Mahmood was repulsed in repeated assaults which he made from morning till noon. Finding that the troops of Ghoor defended their entrenchments with such obstinacy, he caused his army to retreat in apparent confusion, in order to allure the enemy out of his fortified position. The Ghoorians, deceived by the stratagem, pursued the army of Ghizny; when the king, facing about, attacked and defeated them with great slaughter. Mahomed Soor, being made prisoner, was brought to the king, but having taken poison, which he always kept under his ring, he died in a few hours; his country was annexed to the dominions of Ghizny.

2. Translate into English : - 40

کسي تاجر کا لڑکا بڑا خانه جنگ ہُوا جب
وہ خانه جنگي کرکے پکڑا جائے تب اُسکا
باپ رُپئے دیکر چھڑ لائے ایک روز وِسکے
باپ سے کِسی اُسکے بھائي نے سمجھا کر کہا
که جو تُم اِسي طرح بیٹے کي مامي بي کے
نت ڈانٹ بھروگے تو ایک دِن سب دولت
کھو بھوکھے مروگے اُسنے پوچھا مین کیا کروں
جواب دیا اب خانه جنگي کرکے قید پڑے
تو نه چھڑاو پھر آپ ہي سیدھا ہوجائیگا کہا
بہت اچھا غرض وہ خانه جنگي کر قید مین
پڑا اور اِس نے نه چھڑا یا پانچ چار برس وہین
رہنے دیا اِسمیں کِسي بھلے آدمي نے آکر
اُنسے کہا که اب تمہارے بیٹے نے خانه جنگي
سے ہاتھه اُٹھا یا اور توبه کي اِنھون نے اِسکي
بات مان اُسے چھڑا منگا یا ایک دِن وہ باتون

ہین باتون مین کسي پر خفا ہُوا تب اُسکے
باپ نے کہا میان یہہ وہي مثل ہي رسي
جلگئي پر بل نہ گیا

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.—PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; MIRZA HAIRAT, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*). What are the pronominal affixes in Persian? How are they used with nouns and verbs? Give examples. 10

(*b*). Give the full pronouns for the pronominal affixes in the following words :—

گفتیم — دادمت — بردمش

2. (*a*) State shortly the various modes of forming the plural number in Persian, exemplifying each. 10

(*b*). Give the plural form of the following nouns :—

فضیلت — حکیم — دفتر — بینا — نوشته — پای

3. (*a*). How are Passive Verbs formed in Persian? Conjugate the Perfect tense, Passive voice, 10

First person singular from لیختن

(*b*). Give the use of the Relative Pronouns in Persian.

4 Give the imperatives of the following verbs :— 10

نگاشتن — نوردیدن — کردن — انگیختن — سوختن

5. Give adjectives from :— 10

کاهلی — عزت — سعادت — عقل — برکت،

6. Give the etymology of the followng words :— 10

دور بین — سکنگبین — دهقان — منزل — مفتاح — معاملت

7. Parse the following line :— 10

حجاب چهرهٔ جان مي شود غبار تنم

8. Translate into English :— 15

(a.) کار نیکو کردن از پر کردن ست

(b.) دامی حق را لبیک گفت

(c.) سالی که نکوست از بهارش پیداست

(d.) تاج شاهی طلبی گوهر ذاتی بنما — ور خود از گوهر جمشید و فریدون باشی

(e.) گرفتم که بدین عمل خللے بکار تو راه یابد اما چگونه از عهدهٔ آن بیرون آئی

8. Translate into Persian :— 15

(a). By moderate eating we escape much sickness.

(b). Contentment is the key of comfort.

(c). We find innumerable pores in the human body.

(d). What one arm is to the other, so is one friend to another.

(e). Let dogs delight to bark and bite

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

E. [illegible]HATSEK, M.C.E.; MIRZA HAIRAT, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian:— 20

THE SENSIBLE ASS.

An old fellow was feeding an Ass in a fine green meadow, and being alarmed by the sudden approach of the enemy, was impatient with the Ass to put himself forward, and flee with all the speed that he was able. The Ass asked him, whether or no he thought the enemy would clap two pair of panniers upon his back? The man said, No, there was no fear of that. Why, then, says the Ass, I will not stir an inch, for what is it to me who my master is, since I shall but carry my panniers as usual?

The Application.

2. This shows us how much in the wrong the poorer sort of people most commonly are, when they are under any concern about the revolutions of a Government. All the alteration which they can feel is, perhaps, in the name of their sovereign, or some such important trifle but they cannot well be poorer, or made to work harder than they did before. And yet how are they sometimes imposed upon, and drawn in by the artifices of a few mistaken or designing men to foment factions, and raise rebellions, in cases where they can get nothing by success; but if they miscarry, are in danger of suffering an ignominious untimely death. 30

3. Translate into English:— 20

در صفت راستی

دلا گر کنی راستی اختیار
شود دولت همدم و بختیار
نه پیچد سر از راستی هوشمند
که از راستی نام کردد بلند

مزن دم بجز راستی زینهار
که دارد فصیلت یمین بر یسار

دم از راستی کر زنی صبح وار
ز تاریکی جهل گیری کنار

به از زراستی در جهان کار نیست
که در کلبن راستی خار نیست

30 در زمان پیشین تاجری بود عاقل ۰
اسپی داشت بد خوی روزی تاجر طعام
میخورد در اثنای آن شخصی بر مادیانے
انجا رسید و از اسپ فرود آمده آن را نزد
اسپ تاجر بستن خواست تاجر باو گفت
که نزد اسپ من مبند آن شخص نشنید و
اسپ مادهٔ خود را نزد اسپ تاجر بست و
تاجر طعام خوردن گرفت تاجر گفت تو
کیستی و چه کسی که بیحکم من با من طعام
میخوری آن شخص خود را گر ساخت و
هیچ جواب نداد تاجر پنداشت که این

مرد کراست یا کنك ناچار خاموش کردید
بعد یك لحظه اسپ تاجر آن مادیان را
چنان لگدزد که شکم او چاك کردید و
مرد آنشخص با تاجر قصه اغاز کرد و گفت که
اسپ تو اسپ مادهٔ مرا کشت قیمت آن
البته از تو خواهم کرفت القصه آن شخص پیش
قاضی رفت و نالش نمود قاضی تاجررا طلبید
تاجر پیش قاضی رفت و خود را کنك ساخت
هر سخن که قاضی از او پرسید هیچ جواب نداد
قاضی کفت این تاجر کنك است تقصیر او
هیچ نیست مرد کفت او کنك نیست قاضی
پرسید که چکونه دانستی که او کنك نیست
مرد کفت آن وقت که من نزد اسپ او مادهٔ
خودرا بستن میخواستم مرا کفت که مبند حالا
خود را کنك ساخته است قاضی کفت که
اکر ترا منع کرده بود پس تقصیر او چیست
تو از اینجا برو و بسیار حرام زاده هستی و احمق
که از زبان خود اقرار کردی

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI—PAPER I.

MAHADEV MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A.;
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What are aspirates? And in how many ways are they expressed in Sindhi? 10

(*b*) How are short and long *a*, *i*, *u*, expressed in Sindhi? Name the signs and explain their different applications.

(*c*) What organs of speech are used in pronouncing

ب — پ — ک — گ — غ ؟

2. Correct the spelling of words in the following passage, and mention the lingual origin of words in them :— 9

جن ڏهاڙن ۾ سنڌ جو ڏيه قلهوڙن جي
حت ۾ هو تن ڏهاڙن ۾ قلهوڙا کراسان جي
بادشاه کي دل بهرا هوا —

تڏهه ديوان ددومل (جنهنجي مل ڪري
چوندا هوا) قلهوڙن پاران وقيل ٿي بحڪم
اُچن اُچن ڦڙن جا ۽ سندوڪون چنگن
چنگن هتيارن جي ۽ دبلي جواحرن جي ۽ بي
سو خڙي چنگي چنگي سان قري کراسان
جي بادشاه ڏي حليو —

3. Write the following passage in Roman or English Alphabet as well as you can :— 8

جواهر چوراي تنهجي بدران چيڪي
مٺي وجهي چڙيا—

جو چڱو ڪم ڪندو سو سکه پائيندو—

4. (*a*) How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives and nouns? 8

(*b*) Decline پاڻ and جو in the feminine gender.

5. (*a*) How are feminine nouns formed from masculine nouns? Give the rules systematically. 12

(*b*) How are comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs formed? Mention the interrogative, correlative, and reflective pronouns.

6. (*a*) What do you mean by causal verbs? In how many ways are they formed? Give examples to illustrate your answer. 8

(*b*) Conjugate in Sindhi—I shall have gone, and I am being beaten.

7. (*a*) Define Karmani and Bhave prayogas, and give two examples of each. 12

(*b*) Parse fully—هلبو ته چڱو آهي

8. What grammatical equivalents are there in Sindhi for penultimate, base or oblique case, root, passive infinitive, and government (in grammar); and explain the terms :— 11

مضارع—ماضي مدامي—نفي—نهي—
حال متڪي

9. Translate the following into Sindhi :— 14

(*a*) If I go, I shall succeed. (*b*) If I went, I should succeed. (*c*) If I had gone, I should have succeeded. (*d*) I am going to school. (*e*) I go to school every day. (*f*) The river overflowed its banks last year. (*g*) What can you do? (*h*) What am I to do?

10. Correct and explain the following sentences :- 8

(a) سيڪي ڪم ڏاڍي ٿي ڪرڻ گھڻو ڏاھپ آھي

(b) پين جولاءِ جو ڪڏڪي ڪڏي ٿو سو پاڻ ڪڏ ٿ پوي ويندو آھي

(c) سبر جنھجو سنگ تيران گھيسي تنھجي

(d) تن سيڻن جو ست—آءِ ڏونگو دولي پانيان

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M]

SINDHI—PAPER II.

MAHADEV MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A.;
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following into English :— 50

آڳيون ڏينھن ٿ سُنڌ جو سفر ڪري ايتري پنڌ تي پھراءِ ڪيُ ڪھڙي طرح ويو ھنجي خبر ڪنھن کي ڪانھي اِنھن ڳالھه جو ڏاڍو تعجّبُ آسانکي ٿو لڳي—

هِن زماني ۾ ماڻهُن سمُنڊ جا نقشا ٺاهيا آهِن
اُهي ڏِسڻ کانْ معلُومُ ٿو ٿِئي ته فُلاڻي هنڌِ
بيٺُ آهي ۽ فُلاڻي هنڌِ ٽڪرُ آهي تنهِنڪري
هِنئر سمُنڊ تي چڙهڻ ۽ پري پري وڃڻ ۾ خَوفُ
نه آهي — هِن سببانْ ماڻهُو هاڻي جيڏانهِ
ٿو وڻي تيڏانهِ وڃن ٿا — پر جنهِنْ وقت
۾ نڪو ڪو نقشو جانْ ٻِيو ڪو وسيلو هو
تنهِنْ وقت ۾ ماڻهُو پري وِياهِن ڳالهه جو
ڏاڍو اَچُرجُ ٿو لڳي —

ڪولمبس کي نقشا ڏِسڻ ۽ بِين مُلڪنِ
جيَ ڳالهيَ پڙهڻ جو ڏاڍو شَوقُ هُئو
تنهِنڪري هُن جاگرفِيءَ جي عِلم ۾ گهڻو
اَڀياسُ ڪِئو — جڏهِنْ هُو ساماڻو تڏهِنْ هُن
کي ٻِيا مُلڪ گُهمڻ جو خيالُ ٿِئو — هُو

چوڏهين ورهين جو ٿئو تڏهن وڃي هڪڙي
جهاز تي نوڪر ٻيٺو ۽ ڀو نوچ سمنڊ تي هن
گهڻي مسافري ڪي — اُنهن مسافرين ۾
هن گهڻا ڏک ڏٺا پر هن کي اِهو فائدو
ٿئو ته خلاصي جي ڪم ۾ واقف ٿي ٿورن
ڏينهن ۾ پنهنجي سر جهاز هلائڻ جي ڪم
جي سياڻپ ۽ لياقت حاصل ڪئي — آخر
ڪولمبس جي دل ۾ آئو ته ڀونوچ سمنڊ
جي پرئين پاسي وڃڻ جو ڪشالي جهڙو
ڪم ڪجي ته چڱو — پوءِ اُنهين سمنڊ جي
اُلهندي پاسي جبرالٽر جي ڳچيسمنڊ کان
باهر لنگهي هو اَٽلانٽڪ وڏي سمنڊ ۾ وئو
۽ هن آفرڪا کنڊ جي اُلهندي ڪناري
تا ۽ مسافري ڪئي — اُنهين سفر ۾ هن

جيڪِي نئو ڏِٺو ۽ ٻِئِن خلاصِين کان جيڪِي
ٻُڌو تنهِن مان هُنکي اِئين معلُومُ ٿئو ته
آزورس ٻيٽ جي اُلهندي پاسي سمُنڊ ۾
ٻِي بِه زمِين هُونڊِي ۽ آزورس ٻيٽ جِي
خبر اَڳِي ڪنهِن کي نه هُونڊِي پرڪو
ڌِير جوارو ۽ اَوِرچُ ماڻهُو اوسِين توڻِي
وڃِي ڏِسِي آيو هُونڊو ۽ اَچِي سڀِن ماڻهُن
کي ٻُڌايو هُونڊو—تِئن هاڻي بِه جيڪڏهِين
ڪومڙُسُ هِمّت جهلِي ايتِرو سمُنڊُ جهاڳِي
۽ آزورسُ ٻيٽُ لتاڙي پرئين پاسي نِڪِرِي
وينڊو ته ڇاکون هُن کي ٻِي زمِين ڏِسڻ ۾
نه اِينڊِي—

ڪيُون آه اَلک کي ٿِي صُورت سُڻائي
ڳِنڊُ ڳِنڊِينڊڙ سُپِرِي تُون اَصُل کي آهي

دانه درْ دونْدِيَ جُونْ اَچي ويجهو وٺنائي
پورْهيْتِ پرْ چائي تُونْ رُسي ڇڏِم رِڻ ۾

2. Translate into Sindhi the following :— 50

But a more dangerous accident happened to me in the same garden, when my little nurse, believing she had put me in a secure place (which I often entreated her to do, that I might enjoy my own thoughts), and having left my box at home to avoid the trouble of carrying it, went to another part of the garden with her governess and some ladies of her acquaintance. While she was absent, and out of hearing, a small white spaniel that belonged to one of the chief gardeners, having got by accident into the garden, happened to range near the place where I lay : the dog, following the scent, came directly up, and taking me in his mouth, ran straight to his master wagging his tail, and set me gently on the ground. By good fortune he had been so well taught, that I was carried between his teeth without the least hurt, or even damage to my clothes. But the poor gardener, who knew me well, and had a great kindness for me, was in a terrible fright : he gently took me up in both his hands, and asked me how I did ; but I was so amazed and out of breath, that I could not speak a word. In a few minutes I came to myself, and he carried me safe to my little nurse, who, by this time, had returned to the place where she left me, and was in a terrible agony that I did not appear, nor answer when she called. She severely reprimanded the gardener on account of his dog. But the thing was hushed up, and never known at court, for the girl was afraid of the queen's anger ; and truly, as to myself, I thought it would not be to my credit that such a story should go about.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write out in words the following expressions :— 8

(*a*) 8271096.
(*b*) 9032804.
(*c*) 319080259417.
(d) 8004640.

2. What is the rule for the addition of concrete numbers? 8

Add together 17 miles, 3 furlongs 19 poles, 28 yards 2 feet 10 inches, 4 miles 3 furlongs 8 poles, 7 yards 2 feet and 9 inches.

3. Explain what is meant by the following words, and give examples :—

Measure, Multiple, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

4. How many acres are contained in three countries, of which the first comprises 723,100 squire miles, the second 12,342, and the third 89,704 square miles? 8

5. Divide $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ of 42 by the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{2}{3}$. 8

6. What are *continued fractions*, and when do you make use of them? 10

Find three fractions approximating to $\frac{113}{355}$.

7. Find the product of 17·302 and ·579, to three places of decimals, by the rule of Contracted Multiplication. 8

8. What sum will discharge a debt of Rs. 7,200 due a year and a half hence at 4 per cent per annum? 8

9. Find the square root of 745·29, 8
and the cube root of 32768.

10. Divide a guinea between A, B, C, D, so that B's share is $\frac{1}{5}$ more than A's, C's $\frac{1}{5}$ more than B's, and D's $\frac{1}{5}$ more than C's. 8

11. How much stock can be purchased by the transfer of Rs. 20,000 stock from the three per cent at 90 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at 96; and what change will be effected in income by it. 10

12. Required the number of square feet there are in a piece of slate $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width. 8

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, Esq. ; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Describe in words the operations indicated by the expression :— 12

$$\sqrt{\frac{(a^3+b^3)\,c^2}{(a^2-b)^3}}$$

2 Multiply $a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{4}}b + b^{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 6

Divide $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 6

3 Find the Greatest Common Measure of 6

$$\frac{3a^3 - 3a^2b + ab^2 - b^3}{4a^2 - ab - 3b^2}$$ and reduce the fraction to its lowest terms

Find the L. C. M. of $a^3 + x^3$ and $a^2 - x^2$. 5

4 Divide $\frac{1}{1+a} + \frac{1-a}{a}$ by $\frac{a}{1+a} - \frac{1-a}{a}$ 5

5 Extract the square root of — 6

$$a^2 - 2ax + x^2 + 2a - 2x + 1$$

6 Solve the equations :—

i $(3x-1)^2 + (4x-2)^2 = (5x-3)^2$ 7

ii $\frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{3x+1}} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3x}-1}{2}$ 7

7 Find the values of x, y, and z in the equation :— 8

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x + y - z &= 3 \\ x + z - y &= 5 \\ y + z - x &= 7 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

8 A person has a number of rupees which he tries to arrange in the form of a square. On the first attempt he has 116 over. When he increases the side of the square by three rupees he wants 25 to complete the square. How many rupees has he? 10

9. A fraction becomes equal to 3 when 13 is added to its numerator, and to 1 when 1 is subtracted from its denominator. Find the fraction. 10

10. A person walked to the top of a mountain at the uniform rate of 2½ miles an hour, and down again by the same way at the uniform rate of 3½ miles an hour. He was 5 hours in going and returning. How many miles did he walk? 12

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.;

MORESHVAR ATMARAM TARKHAD, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a plane rectilineal angle, a rhombus, a gnomon, a sector of a circle. 4

What conditions ought to be fulfilled before you can say :- 6

(1) That two or more straight lines are parallel to one another.

(2) That a straight line touches a circle.

2. Given— 6

(1) One straight line and a point in it.

(2) Two other straight lines on opposite sides of the first straight line, which meet at the given point.

(3) That the angles made by these two lines with the first are together equal to two right angles.

What result follows? Prove it.

3. Two parallel straight lines being given, what is the consequence of a third straight line falling on them as regards the various angles made. 6

Construct an isosceles triangle which shall have one-third of each angle at the base equal to half the vertical angle. 6

4. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects the parallelogram, that is, divides it into two equal parts. 6

Bisect a parallelogram by a straight line drawn through a given point within it. 7

5. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the sum of the squares on the whole line thus produced and on the part of it produced is double the sum of the squares on the half line and on the line made up of the half and produced part. 10

6. If two angles stand on the same arc in a circle, one being at the centre and the other at the circumference, what relation exists between them? Prove it. 8

7. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it. 8

If from any point without a circle, straight lines be drawn touching it, the angle contained by the tangents is double the angle contained by the straight line joining the points of contact and the diameter drawn through one of them. 9

8. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 7

Two triangles stand on the same base; what conditions are necessary in order that the circles described about both of them should coincide? 8

9. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double the third angle. 9

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.;
MORESHVAR ATMARAM TARKHAD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Can more compounds than *one* be formed out of the *same* elements? If your answer be '*yes*,' give examples. if '*no*,' give a reason for it. 6

2. What are the characters of an *acid*, and of a *base*? 10

3. What is *aqueous vapour*? Is it combustible or incombustible, ponderable or imponderable, an element or a compound? 6

4. Of what elements are the *common materials employed for illumination* composed, and what changes do they undergo by burning in the air? 10

5. A fraudulent grocer sells sugar at Rs. 28 per cwt., and uses a balance the arms of which are, respectively, 18 and 19 inches long. Calculate the profit, per pound, accruing to the grocer on account of the fraud. 12

6. If the height of an inclined plane be 6 feet, and its base 8 feet, what power, acting parallel to the plane, would be necessary just to support a weight of 10 maunds on the incline? 10

7. Ten sailors, exerting a force of 150 lbs. each, can just lift a ship's anchor by means of a 'windlass,' when the radius of the axle is 20 inches and the length of the lever 15 feet. find the resistance of the anchor in tons. 10

8. Define an *ellipse*: show how to draw one, marking the relative positions of the *centre* and *foci*. What are Kepler's laws? 10

9. If the plane of the moon's orbit coincided with the plane of the ecliptic, how many solar and how many lunar eclipses would occur in the year? 6

10. What is the velocity of light? From knowing this velocity, show how the distance of the sun may be ascertained, by applying a discovery of the Danish astronomer Roemer. 6

11. Why are not all solar days equal? 7

12. The sun is nearer to the earth in winter than in summer: how, then, is the greater heat of summer to be accounted for? 7

II.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1875-76.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In English.
John Jardine, C.S.	
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A. ...	In Sanskrit.
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A ...	In Latin.
K. T. Best, M.A.	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. ...	In Persian.
F. G. Jovnt, M.D. ...	
E Rehatsek, M.C.E ...	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ...	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
James Jardine, M.A.	
The Rev D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. Wallace Brown, M.A.	
R. G. Oxenham, M.A	In History.
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. ...	
W. Martin Wood, Esq.	In Political Economy.
W. Lee Warner, C.S., M.A. ...	
W. Gray, M.B. ...	In Chemical Physics and in Inorganic Chemistry.
Samuel Cooke, B.A., C.E. ...	
W. A. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.	In Physiology (Vegetable and Animal).
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.—PAPER I.

ADDISON'S SPECTATOR, and SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET.

THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Sketch the story of *Hamlet*, as it is narrated by Shakespeare. State what you know of earlier forms of the story. 15

2. From Hamlet's advice to the players, and from other portions of the play, what do you gather as to the condition of the stage in Shakespeare's time? 15

3. In what respects has Milton, according to Addison, profited by the example of Homer and Virgil? Illustrate the superiority of Milton by reference to the unity, the completeness and the greatness of the action in his poem. 10

4. Give some account of the principles of criticism laid down by Addison in the papers prescribed. 10

5. Give the substance of the Essay (*a*) on Debates *or* (*b*) on Government. 10

6. Annotate on the following passages, explaining the allusions, and indicating the context:— 15

(*a*.) What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her?

(*b*.) The play's the thing
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king.

(*c*.) Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?

(*d*.) Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me, yet you cannot play upon me.

(*e*.) No place indeed should murder sanctuarize.

(*f*.) We are embarked with them in the same bottom.

(*g*.) I am of opinion that Hudibras and Don Quixote may be as effectual to cure the extravagances of this passion as any of the old philosophers

7. Give the derivation of the following words, and account for the letters in italics:—Joy, treason, holy, story, book, island, could, number, children, chamber. 13

8. Paraphrase :- 12

O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown !
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, eye, tongue, sword
The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion and the mould of form,
The observed of all observers, quite, quite down !
And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh ;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with ecstasy : O, woe is me,
To have seen what I have seen, see what I see !

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE, Book III., and BACON'S ESSAYS.

THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A. ; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "Bacon falls into the error which always prevails in the earlier stages of civilization, and which accordingly was more prevalent in his age than in ours—that of over-governing." 16

To what matters of social and political economy does the above remark apply ?

2. "Time is the greatest innovator." State shortly the reflections to which this sentiment leads Lord Bacon. 12

3. Mention some of the allusions in Bacon's Essays to the events and discoveries of his age. 10

4. Write an essay on one of the following themes :— 15

(a.) "The Essays have for us precisely the same sort of interest which they had for the generation to which they were immediately addressed ; 'they come home to men's business and bosoms' just in the same way."

(b.) "There is yet some good in public envy, whereas in private, there is none."

(c.) "There be that can pack the cards, and yet cannot play well."

5. Explain the following sentences :— 10

(*a.*) That which he wins in the hundred, he loses in the shire.

(*b.*) Romulus, after his death (as they report or feign), sent a present to the Romans that above all things they should intend arms.

(*c.*) The iron and clay in the toes of Nabucadnezar's image.

(*d.*) It may be, Plato's great year, if the world should last so long, would have some effect.

(*e.*) Now were they liegmen to this Ladie free,
And her Knights-service ought, to hold of her in fee.

(*f.*) Big looking like a doughty Doucepere.

6. Give the derivation and the meaning, as used by Spenser or Bacon, of the following words :— 10

Simulation, sorcery, quarrel, shrewd, clerk, lewd, beldame, foster, yode, sithens, sib.

7. Explain the following remarks of Hallam :— "The language of Spenser, like that of Shakespeare, is an instrument manufactured for the sake of the work it was to perform. No other poet had written like either, though both have had their imitators." 10

8. Paraphrase the following passage :— 18

A teme of Dolphins raunged in aray
Drew the smooth Charett of sad Cymoent ;
They were all taught by Triton to obay
To the long raynes, at her commaundement :
As swifte as swallowes on the waves they went,
That their brode flaggy finnes no fome did reare,
Ne bubling rowndell they behinde them sent ;
The rest, of other fishes drawen weare,
Which with their finny oars the swelling sea did [sheare.
Soone as they bene arriv'd upon the brim
Of the rich stroud, their charets they forlore,
And let their temed fishes softly swim
Along the margent of the fomy shore,
Least they their finnes should bruze, and surbate sore
Their tender feete upon the stony grownd :
And comming to the place where all in gore
And cruddy blood enwallowed they fownd
The luckless Marinell, lying in deadly swownd ;
His Mother swowned thrise.

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.;
KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Ratnâvalî and Vâsavadattâ.

1. To what class of dramatic composition does the Ratnâvalî belong? What are the characteristics of that class? 6

2. Give a sketch of the character of the Vidûshaka in the Ratnâvalî with quotations or references. Compare it with the character of the Vidûshaka in any other Sanskrit Drama 11

3. (*a*) Translate the following:— 18

विज.—ततः कोसलेश्वरोप्यतिदर्पात्परिभवमसहमानो हास्तिकप्रायमशेषमात्मसैन्यं सज्जीकृतवान्।

विदू.—भो लघुलघु आचक्ष्व वेपते मे हृदयम्।

विज.—देव कृतनिश्चयश्चासौ

योद्धुं निर्गत्य विन्ध्यादभवदभिमुखस्तत्क्षणं दिग्विभागा
न्विन्ध्येनेवापरेण द्विरदपतिघटापीडबन्धेन रुन्धन्॥

वेगद्वाणान्त्रिमुञ्चन्समदगजघटोत्पिष्टपत्ति

निपत्य

प्रत्यायाद्वाञ्छिताप्तिद्विगुणितरभसस्तं रुम
ण्वान्क्षणेन ॥

अपिच । अस्तव्यस्तशिरस्त्रशस्त्रकषणैः
कृत्तोत्तमाङ्गे क्षणं
व्यूढासृक्सरिति स्वनत्प्रहरणे व-
र्मोद्वमद्वन्हिनि ।

आहूयाजिमुखे स कोशलपतिर्भग्ने
प्रधाने बले
एकेनैव रुमण्वता शरशतैर्मत्तद्वि-
पस्थो हतः ॥

(b) Dissolve and name the compounds underlined.

4. Explain the following, giving the context:— 9

(a) पर्यन्ताश्रयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्नः किरातैः
कृतम् ।

(b) लीलावधूतपद्मा कथयन्ती पक्षपातमधिकं नः ॥
मानसमुपैति केयं चित्रगता राजहंसीव ॥

(c) घुणाक्षरम् ।

(d) प्रकृष्टस्य प्रेम्णः स्खलितमविषह्यं हि भवति ।

5. Translate the following:— 20

(a) अनन्तरं कन्दरान्तराललतागृहसुखसुप्तविद्याधर
मिथुनगीताकर्णनसुखितचमरीशतमारणोत्सुकित-
शबरशतसंबाधकच्छःसुदूरपतनभग्नतालफलरसार्द्र-

करतलस्वादनोत्सुकशाखामृगः प्रलम्बमाननिर्झरोपविष्टजीवञ्जीवमिथुनलेलिह्यमानविविधफलरसायोदसुरभितपरिसरः सरभसकेसरिसहस्रखरनखरधारविदारितमत्तमातङ्गकुम्भस्थलविगलितमुक्ताफलशबलितशिखरतया शिरोलग्नं तारागणमिवोद्वहन्विन्ध्यो नाम महागिरिरदृश्यत ॥

(b) ततः कन्दर्पकेतुः प्रियया विनाकृतं लतागृहमवलोक्योत्थाय च तत इतोदत्तदृष्टिः क्षणं विटपेषु क्षणं तरुशिखरेषु क्षणं शुष्कपर्णराशिषु क्षणमाकाशे क्षणं दिक्षु च भ्रमञ्जनवरतविरहानलदह्यमानहृदयो विललाप । प्रिये वासवदत्ते देहि मे दर्शनं किं परिहासेनान्तरितासि हा प्रिय मकरन्द पश्य मे दैवदुर्विलसितमहो दुर्विपाका नियतिरहो दुःस्वप्नानां दुर्निमित्तानां च फलितमिति बहुविधं विलप न्दक्षिणेन काननं निर्गत्य जलनिधिमपश्यत् ॥

6. Explain the following:— 12

(a) भास्वतालंकारेण लोहितेनाधरपल्लवेन सौम्येन दर्शनेन विकचेन नेत्रकमलेन शनैश्चरेण पादेन तमसा केशपाशेन ग्रहमयीमिव.

(b) स त्रिशङ्कुरिव नक्षत्रपथस्खलितः शंकरोपि न विषादी पावकोपि न कृष्णवर्त्माश्रयाशोपि न

दहनः...भार्गव इव सदानभोगो.. दिलीप इव सुदक्षिणानुरक्तो रक्षितगुश्च ।

(c) सत्कविकाव्यबन्ध इवाबद्धतुहिनः ।

(d) व्याकरणेनेव सरक्तपादेन भार्गवेनेव सुपर्वणा नृहरियुगुलेन विराजमानां वासवदत्तां ददर्श.

7. On what ground has Subandhu been supposed to be a later writer than Bhavabhûti? Mention some of the works and authors referred to by him in the Vâsavadattâ. 7

8 Translate into idiomatic English:— 17

चेतनं ब्रह्मैकमद्वितीयं जगतः कारणमिति यदुक्तं तन्नोपपद्यते।.. इह हि लोके कुलालादयो घटपटादीनां कर्तारो मृद्दण्डचक्रसूत्राद्यनेककारकोपसंहारेण संगृहीतसाधनाःसन्तस्तत्तत्कार्यं कुर्वाणा दृश्यन्ते । ब्रह्मत्वासहायं तवाभिप्रेतं तस्य साधनान्तरानुपसंग्रहे सति कर्तृत्वमुपपद्येत । तस्मान्न ब्रह्म जगत्कारणमिति चेन्नैषदोषः ॥ यतः क्षीरवद्यद्स्वभावविशेषादुपपद्यते । यथाहि लोके क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमतेनपेक्ष्य बाह्यं साधनं तथेहापि भविष्यति ॥

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.;
KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Siśupálavadha, Tarka Sangraha, and Translation.

1. Translate into English :— 9

विगतशस्यजिघत्समधदृयत्कलयगोपवधूर्न मृगव्रजम् ।
श्रुतनदीरित कोमलगीतकध्वनिमिषेनिमिषेक्षणमग्रतः॥
नोज्झितुं युवनिमाननिरासे दक्षमिष्टमधुवासरसारम् ।
चूतमालिरलिनामतिरागादक्षामिष्ट मधुवासरसारम्॥
अभिमुखमुपयाति यास्म किंचित्त्वमभिदधाःपटले म-
धुव्रतानाम् ।
मधुसुरभिमुखास्तगन्धलब्धेरधिकमधिम्वदनेन मां
निपाति ॥

2. (*a.*) अभिमुखपतितैर्गुणप्रकर्षादवजितमुद्धति- 12
मुज्ज्वलां दधानैः ।
तरुकिसलयजालमग्रहस्तैःप्रसभमनीयत भङ्गमङ्गना-
नाम् ॥

(*b.*) अनवरतरसेन रागभाजा करजपरिक्षति-
लब्धसंस्तवेन ।
सपदि नखपदेन वध्वा विगतदयं खलु खण्डितेन
मम्ले ॥

(c.) एकस्यास्तपनकरैःकरालितायां विभ्राणः
सपदि सिनेाप्णवारणत्वम् ।
सेवायै वदनसरोजनिर्जितश्रीरागत्य प्रियमिव चन्द्र-
मा श्वकार ॥

(d.) अनुरागवन्तमपिलोचनयोर्दधतं वपुः सु-
खमतापकरम् ।
निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणि-
का ॥

Name and explain the *alankáras* in these, and compare those in *a*, *b*, and *d*. If you do not know the names, state the general nature of the figures as you find them in the stanzas, noting the resemblances and differences between *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*.

3. Explain the following :— 8

(a.) अनुगिरमृतुभिर्वितायमाना ।

(b.) अवनतवदनेन्दुरिच्छतीव व्यवधिमधीरतया यदास्थितास्मै ।

(c.) व्रजविटपमयं ददस्व तस्मै भवतु यतः-
सदृशोश्चिराय योगः ।

(d.) लोलोर्मौ पयसि महोत्पलं ननर्त ।

(e.) संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय काश्चि-
द्विच्छोकैर्बकसहवासिनां परोक्षैः ।

(f.) व्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् ।

Write grammatical notes on the expressions underlined.

What is the सादृश्य alluded to in (c) ?

4. Give the senses of the following words and expressions as they are used by Mâgha :— 2

कुकुर, पृषतांपति, निविरीस, आकल्प, कापिशायनी, उपश्रुत्, त्रिसरक.

5. How would you translate the term Nyâya as applied to the philosophy known by that name ? Which of the two following definitions of Logic would be more strictly applicable to Hindu Logic, and why ? 7

Logic is the Science of Proof.

Logic is the Science of the Laws of the human mind in reasoning.

6. State clearly the distinction between *dravya* and *guna*. Can the former exist without the latter ? What is the definition of Atmâ or the soul given by the Naiyâyika, and compare it with that of the Vedântist which is विज्ञानमात्मा. 4

7. Explain with instances अन्वयव्याप्ति and व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति, and the terms व्याप्य and व्यापक. What is the relation as regards extension between the abhâvas of the last two ? Have all *hetus* the two *Vyâptis* ? Can you as a Hindu Logician not affirm and treat the one as a necessary consequence of the other ? Give reasons for your answer. What view is taken of the relation between the two in European Logic, and if there is any difference what is it to be traced to ? 7

8. रूपरहितस्पर्शवान्वायुः । आद्यपतनासमवायिकारणं गुरुत्वम् । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । 6

Show with instances in what respects these definitions would be faulty if the expressions रूपरहित आद्य मात्र and were omitted.

9. Explain the following definition, and each of the terms comprehended in it, with instances :— 10

साध्यसमानाधिकरणात्यन्ताभावाप्रतियोगित्वं साध्यव्यापकत्वम् ।

Would it not do to say instead, साध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं साध्यव्यापकत्वम्. Point out the distinction between the two statements.

10. Translate the following into Sanskrit :— 35

Remorse does but add to the evil which bred it when it promotes not penitence but despair. To have erred in one branch of our duties does not unfit us for the performance of all the rest, unless we suffer the dark spot to spread over our whole nature, which may happen almost unobserved in the torpor of despair. This kind of despair is chiefly grounded on a foolish belief that individual words or actions constitute the whole life of man; whereas they are often not fair representatives of portions even of that life. The fragments of rock in a mountain stream may tell much of its story, are, in fact, results of its doings, but they are not the stream. They were brought down when it was turbid, it may now be clear: they are as much the result of other circumstances as of the action of the stream.

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

THE REV. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; K. T. BEST, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO—DE OFFICIIS; VIRGIL—GEORGICS I. and II.

1. Translate into Latin prose :— 25

Such was the end, and such was the funeral of Pompey the Great: a man who had many opportunities of enslaving his country, but rejected them all. He was fonder of glory than of power, of praise than command, and was more vain than ambitious. His talents in war were every way superior to those of his contemporaries, except Cæsar: it was, therefore, his peculiar misfortune to contend with a man, in whose

presence all other military merit lost its lustre. Whether his aims during the last war were more just than Cæsar's must for ever remain doubtful; certain it is, that he frequently rejected all offers of accommodation, and began to talk of punishment before he had any pretensions to power. But whatever might have been his intentions in case of victory, they could not have been executed with more moderation than those of Cæsar. From Pompey's death we may date the total extinction of the Republic. From henceforth Rome was never without a master.

2 Translate:— 20

Quod si Aquilliana definitio vera est, ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est. Ita nec, ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quidquam simulabit, aut dissimulabit vir bonus. Atque iste dolus malus et legibus erat *vindicatus, ut tutela duodecim tabulis, circumscriptio adolescentium lege Laetoria, et sine lege judiciis in quibus additur ex fide bona. Reliquorum autem judiciorum hæc verba maxime excellunt, in arbitrio rei uxoriæ, melius æquius: in fiducia, inter bonos bene agier. Quid ergo? aut in eo, quod melius æquius, potest ulla pars inesse fraudis? aut cum dicitur, inter bonos bene agier, quidquam agi dolose, aut malitiose potest? Dolus autem malus in simulatione, ut ait Aquillius, continetur. Tollendum est igitur ex rebus contrahendis omne mendacium. Non inlicitatorem venditor, non qui contra liceatur, emtor apponet. Uterque si ad eloquendum venerit, non plus, quam semel, eloquetur.

3 (*a*) Quoniam Aristonis, Pyrrhonis, Herilli jam pridem explosa sententia est. State the precise meaning of *explosa*. To what School of Philosophy did these men belong? 12

(*b*) *Ex tribus optatis.* State the three wishes of Theseus and the connexion in which they occur.

(*c*) Give the exact import of *portitor*, *fenerator*, *auctoramentum*, *cetarii*. What is the regular neuter form of the verb *suppedito*?

(*d*) Tantum in ærarium pecuniæ invexit, ut unius imperatoris præda finem attulerit tributorum. Explain the difference between *tributum* and *vectigal*. What emperor is referred to, and what is the occasion?

(*e*) Tanta in eo peccandi libido fuit, ut hoc ipsum eum delectaret, peccare, etiam si causa non esset. Of whom is this said? Discuss this statement, and affirm its accuracy (or otherwise).

4. Enumerate Cicero's philosophical works and the subjects on which they were severally written. Quote a statement to prove that the treatise *De Officiis* was written after the death of Cæsar. 5

5. Translate :— 20

(*a*). Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro ;
Hinc anni labor, hinc patriam parvosque nepotes
Sustinet, hinc armenta boum meritosque juvencos.
Nec requies, quin aut pomis exuberet annus,
Aut fetu pecorum, aut Cerealis mergite culmi
Proventuque oneret sulcos atque horrea vincat.
Venit hiemps : teritur Sicyonia baca trapetis
Glande sues læti redeunt, dant arbuta silvæ ;
Et varios ponit fetus autumnus, et alte
Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.

(*b*). Quippe etiam festis quædam exercere diebus
Fas et jura sinunt : rivos deducere nulla
Religio vetuit, segeti prætendere sæpem
Insidias avibus moliri, incendere vepres
Balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.

(*c*). Mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos
Esset robigo segnisque horreret in arvis
Carduus ; intereunt segetes subit aspera silva,
Lappæque tribolique interque nitentia culta
Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenæ.

6. Translate and explain accurately, according to the system alluded to, the meaning of the following lines :— 8

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas
Atque metus omnis et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari !

7. Trace the derivation of the following words, giving their roots and cognates in any of the Indo-European languages :—*debeo, heres, pontifex, credo, religio, possideo, prædium.* 5

8. The Georgics have been characterized as "the glorification of labour." What does the statement mean ? Quote, if you can, passages from the Georgics confirmatory of the statement. 5

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

THE REV. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A. ; K. T. BEST, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LIVY—V. ; AND HORACE.—EPODES, CARMEN SÆCULARE, AND ARS POETICA.

1. Translate into Latin :— 20

You see that nothing so much resembles death as sleep, and it is while men sleep that their souls give the clearest manifestation of their divine origin ; for when they are disengaged and free, they have a foresight of much of the future. And from this it is inferred in what condition they will be when they shall have completely emancipated themselves from the thraldom of the body. So then, if this be so, look up to me as to a god ; but if the soul is destined to perish with the body, yet in reverence for the gods who inspect and control this universe of beauty, you will preserve of me an affectionate and sacred remembrance.

2. Translate and explain, noting grammatical peculiarities :— 18

(*a*). An est quisquam qui dubitet, nullis injuriis vestris, si quæ forte aliquando fuerunt, unquam æque quam munere patrum in plebem, quum sera militantibus constituta sunt, tribunos plebis offensos ac concitatos esse ? Quid illos aliud aut tum timuisse creditis, aut hodie turbare velle, nisi concordiam ordinum, quam dissolvendæ maximo tribunitiæ potestatis rentur esse ?

(*b*). Quid ? illud, quod proprie ad milites pertinet, quibus boni tribuni plebis quum stipendium extorquere voluerint, nunc consultum repente volunt, quale est ?

(*c*). Postero die libera corpora dictator sub corona vendidit. Ea sola pecunia in publicum redigitur, haud sine ira plebis : et quod retulere secum prædæ nec duci qui ad senatum malignitatis auctores quærendo, rem arbitrii sui rejecisset ; nec senatui, sed Licinii familiæ, ex qua filius ad senatum retulisset, pater tam popularis sententiæ auctor fuisset, acceptum referebant.

(*d*). Camillus palam sceleris plebem arguere; quæ jam in suos versa, non intelligeret, se pravo judicio de tribunis intercessionem sustulisse; intercessione sublata, tribunitiam potestatem evertisse. Nam quod illi sperarent effrenatam licentiam ejus magistratus patres laturos, falli eos.

(*e*). Alpes inde oppositæ erant, quas inexsuperabiles visas haud equidem miror, nulla dum via (quod quidem continens memoria sit nisi de Hercule fabulis credere libet) superatas. Ibi quum velut septos montium altitudo teneret Gallos, circumspectarentque quânam per juncta cœlo juga in alium orbem terrarum transirent, religio etiam tenuit: quod allatum est, advenas quærentes agrum ab Salyum gente oppugnari.

3. Explain these phrases:—res novare, sub hasta vendere, literæ laureatæ, medius fidius, in verba jurare, Thyesteæ preces, sesquipedalia verba, labor limæ, invita Minerva, triste bidental. 10

4. Give the derivation and meaning of—assecla, lectisternium, propatulum, auspicato, pomœrium, conopium, duntaxat, sodes. 8

5. Distinguish between—hostis & inimicus; servus & verna; amens and demens; oppugnare & expugnare; exercitus, acies, & agmen; in dies & quotidie; consulere aliquem & consulere alicui. 8

6. What is the character of Livy as an historian? 8

7. Translate, adding short notes on the words in italics:— 20

(*a*). Haud paravero
Quod aut, avarus ut *Chremes*, terra premam,
Discinctus aut perdam ut nepos.

(*b*). Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam—
Quærit Kalendis ponere.

Why are the calends elsewhere called "tristes"?

(*c*). Nobilis ut grandi cecinit *Centaurus alumno*:
Invicte, mortalis dea nate, puer, Thetide,
Te manet *Assaraci tellus*, quam frigida parvi
Findunt *Scamandri* flumina, lubricus et *Simois*;
Unde tibi reditum cèrto subtemine Parcæ
Rupere; nec mater domum cærula te revehet.

(*d*). Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus,
Neque impudica *Colchis* intulit pedem ;
Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautæ,
Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixei.

(*e*). Jam mari terraque manus potentes
Medus, *Albanasque* timet *secures* ;
Jam Scythæ responsa petunt, superbi
Nuper, et Indi.

In what metre are these lines written? Scan the third and fourth.

(*f*). Si forte necesse est
Indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum,
Fingere *cinctutis* non exaudita *Cethegis*
Continget, dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter.

(*g*). Publica materies privati juris erit, si
Nec circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem ;
Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres ; nec desilies imitator in arctum,
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet aut operis lex.

(*h*). Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poetæ
Si tribus *Anticy is* caput insanabile nunquam
Tonsori Licino commiserit.

(*i*). Centuriæ seniorum agitant expertia frugis ;
Celsi prætereunt austera poemata *Ramnes* ;
Omne tulit *punctum*, qui miscuit utile dulci
Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.

(*j*). Si vero est *unctum* qui recte ponere possit
Et spondere levi pro paupere, et eripere atris
Litibus implicitum, mirabor si sciet inter—
Noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum.

8. What is Horace's opinion of the Romans and Greeks as poets and philosophers? What reason does he give for the superiority of one of these nations over the other? 8

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shâhnâmah: Death of Erâj to birth of Rustum;—*Anvari Suhaili* Chapters I. and II.

1. Translate into Persian :—

The inhabitants of the vast and populous countries of India seem to have been doomed, from the earliest times, to be a prey to every invader who came upon them from the north; while they, on the other hand, never made conquests of any importance, at least in historical times, beyond what are considered the natural limits of the country—the Himálaya mountains, and the Indus. Passing over the ancient inroads of the Persians and the Greeks, they have in modern times been repeatedly invaded with success; on the land side by the Mahomedans of Asia, and from the sea by the Christians of Europe. 15

During the Hindu period, which may be considered as reaching down to about A.D. 1000, all India was subject to races of men whom we may regard as native. This original state of things was violently altered by the irruptions of the Musalmáns, who gradually gained a predominant influence over the whole of India. Their history in that country consists of two periods; the one of about five hundred years, extending from the invasion of Sultán Mahmúd of Ghazni to that of Bábar; the other nearly three hundred, reaching from the invasion of Bábar to our times; which last is known as the dynasty of the house of Taimúr in India. 15

2. Translate into English :— 18

من از خاك پای تو بالین کنم
بفرمانت آرایش دین کنم
ز تو چشم اهریمنان دور باد
دل و جان تو خانه نور باد

چو بشنید سیندخت گفتار اوی
بآرایش کاخ بنهاد روی
بیاراست ایوانها چون بهشت
کلاب ومی ومشک وعنبر سرشت
بساطی بیفکند پیکر بزر
زبرجد بر و بافته سر بسر
دیکر پیکرش در خوشاب بود
که هر دانهٔ قطرهٔ آب بود
در ایوان یکی تخت زرین نهاد
بائین آرایش چین نهاد
همه پیکرش کوهر آکنده بود
میان کوهر نقشها کنده بود
ز یاقوت مر تخت را پایه بود
که تخت کیان بود و پر مایه بود

Are the English names for the words کافور مشك and زعفران translations of them?

(b) State what you remember about کاکوی 4

(c) Mention briefly the connection of زال with the سیمرغ 5

3. Translate :—

هور شید سترك تژند دیهیم دژم
کراژیدن مزیدن ارج هوخت سوق
سوك کیوان پروین ناهید

4. Translate :—

صیادی روزی در صحرای میگذشت روباهی
دید بغایت چست و چالاك که در فضای آن
دشت میگشت و بازی کنان بهر جانب جلوه
مینمود و صیادرا موی او خوش آمده بهای
تمام اورا فروختن تصور میکرد و قوت طامعه
اورا بر آن داشت که در پی روباه ایستاده
سوراخ اورا دانست و نزدیک سوراخ خفرهٔ
بریده بنجس و خاشاك پوشیده و مرداری بر
بالای آن تعبیه نمود و بوی آن جیفه اورا کشان
کشان بلب آن خفره رسانید با خود گفت اگرچه
از رایحهٔ این جیفه دماغ آرزو معطر است امّا
بوی بلای نیز بمشام حزم میرسد و عقلا متعرّض
کاری که احتمال خطر داشته باشد نشده اند
وخردمندان شروع در مهمّی که امکان فتنه در
آن متصور بوده ننموده

بیت

هر کجا خط مشکلی بکشند
جهد کن تا برون خط باشی

5. Through what languages has the Anvari Suhaili passed till it was translated into Persian, and by whom was it modernised? 5

6. What kind of instruction do you think may be derived from an attentive study of the Anvari Suhaili? 5

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

FERISTAH—LIFE OF BABER; DIVANI HAFEZ—Pp. 31—100.

1. Give the full name of the Emperor Báber, translating it also into English. 5

2. Translate into English :— 20

مغلان واقف این معامله شده همکی باتفاق
جانب اورکند رفتند و سلطان احمد تنبیل را
از مخالفت خود آگاه کردند سلطان احمد
تنبیل و جهانگیر میرزا بدیشان پیوسته متوجه
اندجان شدند فردوس مکانی امیر قاسم
قوجین را بمدافعهٔ ایشان فرستاد و بین الفریقین

جنگ شده امیر قاسم توجین منهزم کشت و بسیاری از امرا و نزدیکان پادشاه بقتل رسیده و بعضی اسیر کشتند و مخالفان به تعجیل تمام بظاهر اندجان آمده مدّت یکماه اوقات صرف محاصره و مجادله نمودند و چون کاری از پیش نرفت کوچ کرده بجانب اوش رفتند و فردوس مکانی در سنه خمس و تسعمایه بقدر استطاعت لشکر جمع کرده باوش شتافتند

(a) Express the Hejrah year, given at the end of the above passage, according to the Christian era. 5

3. Translate :— 5

سمرقند شهریست پادشاه نشین و در غایت بزرگی و استحکام که هرگز پادشاهی را صورت تسخیر آن بر سبیل قهر و غلبه بر خاطر نگذشته و بدین سبب آن را بلده محفوظه سمرقند می نویسند

(a) Mention the geographical position of Samarkand; quote also the distich of Háfez in which he wishes to exchange it for a black mole. 10

4. Explain the title صاحب قران first applied to 5

the celebrated conqueror Taimúr and after him also to many other princes.

5. Translate with brief explanatory notes :—

(a) 5 ز باغ وصل تو یابد ریاض رضوان آب
ز تاب هجر تو دارد شرار دوزخ تاب

(b) 5 بحسن عارض و قد تو برده اند پناه
بهشت طوبی و طوبی لهم و حسن مآب

(c) 5 غلام همت آنم که زیر چرخ کبود
ز هرچه تعلق پذیرد آزاد است

(d) 5 کنج عزلت که طلسمات عجیب دارد
فتح آن در نظر همت درویشانست

5 مردم دیده ز لطف رخ او در رخ او
عکس خود دید وگمان کرد که مشکین خالیست

6. Translate into English :— 25

ای غایب ازنظر بخدا می سپارمت
جانم بسوختی و بجان دوستدارمت
تا دامن کفن نکشم زیر پای خاك
باور مکن که دست زدامن بدارمت
گر بایدم شدن سوی هاروت بابلی
صد گونه ساحری بکنم تا بیآرمت
محراب ابروان بنما تا سحرگهی
دست دعا برآرم و درکردن آرمت

خواهم که پیش میرمت ای بیوفا حبیب
بیمار باز پرس که در انتظارمت
صد جوی آب بسته ام از دیده در کنار
بر بوی تخم مهر که در دل بکارمت
خونم بریز و از غم هجرم خلاص کن
منّت پذیر غمزهٔ خنجر گذارمت
میکریم و مرادم ازین چشم اشکبار
تخم محبّت است که در دل بکارمت
گر دیده دلم کند اهنك دیگری
آتش زنم در آن دل و دیده برآرمت

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and prove the rules for reducing pure and mixed circulating decimals to equivalent vulgar fractions; and reduce to equivalent fractions $3\cdot\dot{7}\dot{5}\dot{6}\dot{9}$ and $\cdot00\dot{4}\dot{4}\dot{9}$. 6

2. A flagstaff $32\frac{1}{4}$ feet high stands on a tower whose height is 73 feet; find the distance from the base of the tower at which the flagstaff subtends the greatest angle. 8

3. Find by decimals the interest on £98-19-6 for 11 months at £3-15 per cent per annum. 7

4. Given $\log_{10} 2 = .30103$ and $\log_{10} 7 = .845098$; find the logarithm of $\sqrt[7]{28}$ to the base 1000. 9

5. What will be the amount of a principal of £500 in 10 years at 6 per cent compound interest? 10

Given $\log 53 = .7242759$.

6. The value of 1 lb. of gold is four times that of 1 lb. of silver, and the weights of equal quantities of gold and silver are as 19 : 10. 10

Find the value of a bar of silver equal in bulk to a bar of gold of value £1750.

7. Express $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{a+b}} \times \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{a-b}}$ as a single surd. 5

8. Solve the equations:— 9

(a). $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{61}{(xy)^{\frac{1}{4}}} + 1.$

(b). $(x^3y)^{\frac{1}{4}} + (xy^3)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 78.$

9. The area of a square field exceeds that of a circular field by one acre, and the boundary of the former is 400 yards longer than that of the latter: find their dimensions. 8

10. With 8 consonants and 4 vowels, how many words can be spelled, each word to contain 3 consonants and 2 vowels? 8

11. Find the thirteenth term of $\left(x - \frac{y^2}{2x}\right)^{15}$. 9

12. What relation must exist between α, β, γ, in order that they shall be the pth q^{th} and r^{th} terms of an arithmetical progression? 11

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the circular measure of an angle? Prove that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius is an invariable angle. 6

2. Find an expression for all the angles which have a given tangent. 5

3. Find an expression for the sine and cosine of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides. 7

4. If θ be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, show that— 10

$$\text{Sin } \theta \text{ is greater than } \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{4}$$

$$\text{Cos } \theta \text{ less than } 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \frac{\theta^4}{16}$$

5. Divide a given angle into two parts whose sines shall be in a given ratio. 10

If A, B, C be the angles of a triangle, show that—

$$\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + 2\cos A \cos B \cos C = 1$$

6. Two towers of heights a and b respectively stand on a horizontal plane. At what point between them must an observer stand, so that the towers may subtend equal angles, the height of the eye being h? 12

---

1 Define a conic section. 6

If the tangent to a parabola at any point P intersect the directrix in the point Z; then SZ will be at right angles to SP.

2. The tangent at any point P of a parabola meets the directrix and latus rectum produced in points equally distant from the focus. 7

3 If from the foci S & S′ of an ellipse, SY, and S′Y′ are drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, then Y and Y′ are on the circumference of the auxiliary circle, and 9

$$SY.\ S'Y' = BC^2$$

4 Draw a pair of tangents to an ellipse from an external point. 8

6. The area of any parallelogram formed by drawing tangents to the hyperbola and its conjugate at the extremities of any pair of conjugate diameters is equal to the rectangle contained by the axes. 10

5. If through any two points Q and Q′ of an hyperbola a line RQQ′R′ be drawn in any direction meeting the asymptotes in R and R′; then will 10

$$RQ = R'Q'.$$

FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diagonal of any parallelogram are equal to one another. 9

If of the four triangles into which the diagonals divide a trapezium any two opposite ones are equal, the trapezium has two of its opposite sides parallel.

2. Describe a square which shall be equal to a rectilineal figure. 9

Construct a rectangle equal to a given square and having the difference of its sides equal to a given straight line.

3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. 10

The angles subtended at the centre of a circle by any two opposite sides of a quadrilateral figure circumscribed about it are together equal to two right angles.

4. If from any angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle. 12

Given the vertical angle, the radius of the inscribed circle, and the rectangle contained by the straight lines drawn from the centre of the circle to the angles at the base; construct the triangle.

5. If a straight line be at right angles to a plane, every plane which passes through it shall be at right angles to that plane. 10

6. Define Force. 10

Enunciate and prove the theorem known as the Parallelogram of Forces with respect to direction and magnitude.

7. What are the Mechanical powers? 6

Find the ratio of the power to the weight when there is equilibrium on the Inclined plane.

8. Find the ratio of the power to the weight in the Screw when there is equilibrium. 8

9. What is meant by the Centre of Gravity of a body? Show that when a body is placed upon a horizontal plane it will stand or fall according as the vertical line through the centre of gravity falls within or without the base. 7

10. Find the centre of gravity of a pyramid on a triangular base. 9

11. Over a vertical semicircle ABD whose centre is C, a string is laid which is equal in length to the arc of a quadrant of the circle and which has two weights P and Q at its extremities: find the angle PCA when the position is one of equilibrium. 10

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the laws of Reflexion. 10

Shew that the path of a ray of light incident from one point and reflected by a plane surface to another is shorter than it would have been by any other law of Reflexion.

2. A plane mirror rests against a wall and makes an angle of 30° with the horizon. 10

What must be the length of the mirror in order that a man 6 feet high may just see his whole person when he stands at a distance of 10 feet from the mirror?

3. A man 6 feet high stands at a distance of 4 feet from a vertical mirror of the same height; a lamp is placed at a distance of 12 feet from the mirror and at a height of 11 feet from the ground; what portion of his person is illuminated? 12

At what distance should he stand that his feet may be just illuminated?

4. Describe the Astronomical Telescope and deduce an expression for its magnifying power. 12

If the focal length of the lenses be 8 inches and ½ inch, respectively, in such a telescope ; find the magnifying power.

5. What is the ratio of the magnifying power of a Cassegrainian telescope to that of a Newtonian, with the same object speculum of 4 feet focal length and the same eye-piece ; the secondary mirror of the Cassegrainian telescope having a focal length of 4 inches ? 12

6. Describe the structure of the human eye. What kind of lens should be used in the spectacles of short-sighted, and what in those of long-sighted persons, and why ? 10

7. Prove that the deviation of nearly perpendicular rays produced by a thin convex lens is constant. 12

8. Let the radii of a convexo-concave lens be 10 and 12 inches, and let the focus of the incident pencil be 5 inches distant from the lens. 12

Find the conjugate focus.

9. What is meant by the term 'dispersive power of a substance' ? 12

Find the dispersive power of fluor spar ; the refractive indices of the red and violet rays being 1·429 and 1·439 respectively (μ=1·434).

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Define the following terms :—Latitude, Longitude, Azimuth, Right Ascension, and Sidereal day. 6

2. To obtain the true time of transit of a star over the meridian, what corrections must be applied to the time as observed by the transit instrument, and for what reasons ? 12

Give a method of determining the error of collimation.

3. Describe Hadley's Sextant. 8

4. Explain the phenomenon of the Trade Winds. 8

5. What is the equation of time? 15

If Jupiter revolves round the Sun in 4320 of our days and round his axis in 10 hours; find the difference between his mean solar and his sidereal day.

6 What is meant by Precession and Nutation. 8

7. Describe and explain the phenomena of the moon's phases. 10

8. Describe and explain the phenomena of a lunar eclipse. 8

9. What is the effect of refraction on the apparent position of a star? Shew how to determine the coefficient of refraction. 15

10. Explain generally how the longitude of a place may be determined by the method of lunar distances. 10

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS—PAPER I.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Determine the point of intersection of two lines whose equations are $3y - x = 0$, $2x + y = 1$. 7

2. Find the equation to a straight line which bisects the angle included between the lines $5y - 2x = 0$, $3y + 4x = 12$. 8

3. The axes of coordinates being inclined to each other at an angle of 60°, determine the equation to a line parallel to a line the equation of which is $x + y = 3a$, and at a distance from it equal to $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$. 10

4. Show that the equation $(2y + x)(3y - x) = 0$ represents two straight lines inclined to one another at an angle of 135°. 10

5. Prove that the lines drawn from the three angles of a triangle to the points of bisection of the opposite sides all meet in a point. 10

6. The equations to two straight lines referred to oblique axes inclined at an angle ω being $y - mx = 0$, $my + x = 0$; find the angle between them. 10

7. Find the area included between the lines, 10

$$y = x \tan \alpha,\ y = x \tan \alpha_1,\ y = x \tan \alpha_2 + a.$$

8. If the line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ be a tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$; find the relation between a, b, c. 10

9. Prove, analytically, that the angle in a semicircle is a right angle. 12

10. If, on any three chords drawn from the same point in the circumference of a circle, as diameters, circles be described; the points of intersection of these circles lie in one straight line. 13

WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS—PAPER II.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms—Hyperbola, Normal, Supplemental Chords, Conjugate hyperbola, and Asymptotes. 4

2. If from any point in a straight line a pair of tangents be drawn to a parabola, the chords of contact will all pass through a fixed point. 8

3. Find the equation to a parabola, the axes being any diameter and the tangent at the point where it meets the curve. 8

4. The squares of the tangents drawn from any point to a parabola are proportional to the focal distances of the points of contact. 8

5. Shew that a circle described on any focal chord of a parabola as diameter, will touch the directrix. 8

6. The normal at any point of an ellipse bisects the angle between the focal distances of that point. 8

7. The area of the parallelogram formed by the tangents at the extremities of any pair of conjugate diameters of the ellipse is constant. 8

8. Find the polar equation to the tangent at any point of an ellipse, the focus being the pole. 8

9. P is any point on an ellipse, A and A the extremities of the major axis. Find the locus of the intersection of lines drawn through A and A perpendicular to AP and AP respectively. 12

10. From any external point two tangents can be drawn to an hyperbola. 8

11. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes. 8

12. Shew that if an hyperbola and an ellipse have the same foci they cut one another at right angles. 12

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define velocity and *vis viva*. 7

How is velocity measured when variable?

Enunciate the Laws of Motion.

2. A body starting from rest is acted on by a uniform force in a fixed direction: if f be the acceleration and s the space described in time t, then— 7

$$s = \tfrac{1}{2} f t^2$$

3. When two bodies are let fall from the same point, but not at the same moment; shew that the distances between them at the end of successive equal intervals of time increase in arithmetical progression. 9

4. Four equal weights are fastened to a string: how must they be arranged so that when the string is laid over a fixed smooth pulley, the motion produced may be the same 10

as that produced when two of the weights are drawn over a smooth horizontal table by the weight of the other two hanging over the edge of the table.

5. A body projected in any direction not vertical and acted on by gravity will describe a parabola. 7

6. A perfectly elastic ball M impinges directly upon another M', and this upon a third M'' : find the relation between the masses of the balls in order that the velocity communicated to the last may be the greatest possible. 12

7. A body impinges obliquely on another : determine the velocities after impact, the elasticity being imperfect. Shew that the *vis viva* of the system is diminished after collision as above. 10

8. A body is projected with a velocity u in a direction inclined to the horizon at an angle α from a point in a horizontal plane, and on striking the plane rebounds again and so on successively : shew that its ultimate range is 12

$$\frac{u^2 \sin 2\alpha}{(1-e)\, g}$$ where e is the index of elasticity.

9. Find the time of a very small oscillation of the simple pendulum. 12

10. Find the pressure which a body on the surface of the earth at any point exerts on the earth, supposing the earth to be a sphere of uniform density. 14

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define 'centre of pressure,' and find the centre of pressure in the case of a rectangle immersed in a liquid with one side in the surface. 5

A triangle has its base horizontal and its vertex in the surface ; divide it by a horizontal line into two parts on which the pressures are equal. 6

2. If a cubical vessel be filled half with mercury and half with water, compare the pressures on the sides with the pressure on the base which is horizontal. 9

3. A cylinder floats with $\frac{2}{3}$ths of its diameter out of water, but when loaded with 1 ton 12 cwts it sinks to the water level.—If the diameter of the cylinder be 3 feet, find its length. 8

4. A cylinder placed in a fluid with its axis vertical floats with two-thirds of its volume immersed; and when placed in a second fluid it floats with four-fifths immersed. To what depth would it sink in a mixture composed of equal volumes of these fluids? 10

5. Describe the Barometer and deduce an expression for the difference of altitude of two stations, when the barometric readings at each are given. 10

6. Explain the construction of Hawksbee's air-pump. 10

If the density of air in the receiver of an air-pump, which has only one barrel, be diminished to one-fourth of its original density after 3 turns; compare the capacities of the receiver and barrel.

7. Deduce an expression by which the volume of a given mass of any gas at a given pressure and temperature may be found, its volume at another pressure and temperature being known. 9

8. Find the volume of 1 lb. of air at the temperature 72° F. and pressure 29 inches. 9

9. If a liquid contained in a vessel which rotates uniformly about a vertical axis rotate uniformly with the vessel, shew that its surface is a paraboloid. 12

10. If d be the diameter of a sphere whose specific gravity is s, and if x be the depth to which it sinks in water, prove that— 12

$$2x^3 - 3dx^2 + d^3 s = 0.$$

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are *implicit*, *explicit* and *transcendental* functions? 6

2. State and prove the rule for differentiating a fraction. 7

3. Differentiate with respect to x—

(a) $u = (2x+3)(5x+7)$ 5

(b) $u = \dfrac{x^4 - x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}$ 7

(c) $u = \dfrac{1+2x}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}$ 9

(d) $u = \log \sqrt{\sin x} + \log \sqrt{\cos x}$ 10

(e) $u = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + \sin^{-1} x$ 10

(f) $u = a^{\log x}$ 9

4 Expand $\tan(x+h)$ to four terms by Taylor's theorem. 9

5. Shew that Taylor's theorem includes the Binomial theorem. 10

6. Divide a number into two such factors that the sum of their squares shall be a minimum. 8

7. A triangular field is to be divided into two equal parts by a fence; find the points in the sides of the field from which the fence must be made in order that its length may be the least possible. Find also the length of the fence. 10

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that $\int_a^b \phi(x)\,dx = \psi(b) - \psi(a)$ 14

where $\phi(x)$ is the differential coefficient of $\psi(x)$ with respect to x.

2. Integrate the following :— 18

$$\int \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)}\,dx.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^4 - x^4}.$$

$$\int \frac{x + \sin^n x}{1 + \cos x}\,dx.$$

3. Show that if $\frac{m+1}{n}$ be a positive integer, 18

and $\frac{m+1}{n} + \frac{p}{q}$ be a negative integer,

the integral $\int x^m (a + bx^n)^{\frac{p}{q}} dx$ is immediately integrable.

4. Show that— 18

$$\int x^{m-1} X^p\,dx = \frac{x^{m-n} X^{p+1}}{bn(p+1)} - \frac{m-n}{bn(p+1)} \int x^{m-n-1} X^{p+1}\,dx$$

5. $\frac{\phi(x)}{F(x)}$ represents a fraction to be decomposed. 14

Determine the partial fraction corresponding to a single factor $(x-a)$ of $F(x)$.

6. Find the limit when n is infinite of the series 18

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n^2-1)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n^2-2^2)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n^2-3^2)}} + \ldots + \sqrt{\left\{\frac{1}{n^2-(n-1)^2}\right\}}$$

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; THE REV. W. WALLACE BROWN, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What in your opinion is the reason that writers on Logic usually begin by vindicating the utility of the study? What is it precisely that Logicians profess to teach? and how do they set about it? 12

2. Distinguish carefully between Substitutive and Attributive Judgments. How and why does Thomson's classification of judgments differ from that of the older Logic? Show how the Quality and the Relation of judgments affect the Distribution of the Terms. 10

3. What is meant by the laws of Identity, Contradiction, and Excluded Middle? Estimate their value; with special reference to Mill's criticisms. 12

4. How are Definition and Division related to the Extension and Intension of Conceptions? 10

5. Explain the nature and number of Syllogistic Figures. 8

6. Explain and illustrate the difference between Analogical Argument and ordinary Induction. 8

7. State which of the following Moods are legitimate, and in what Figures, giving reasons in each case of exclusion :— 8

AEE, IUI, YAA, IAI, YOO.

8. Describe and illustrate :— 12

(*a*). The Method of Residues;

(*b*). The Method of Concomitant Variations.

9. What is the precise meaning attached to the notion of Cause in scientific enquiry? 8

10. Arrange in logical order, and test by Mood and Figure :— 12

(*a*). Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy.

(*b*). The government of Belgium must be good, because it is well-governed countries only that are prosperous.

(*c*). Those who say that Logic can teach men to reason must approve of it, and as you deny this, I suppose you do not approve of it.

(*d*). As we know that all candidates do not succeed in passing, and as we also know that some candidates are very industrious, we may fairly conclude that some who are very industrious do not succeed in passing.

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE REV. D.C. BOYD, M.A.; THE REV. W. WALLACE BROWN, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) State briefly the main design of Butler in his *Analogy*; (*b*) show in what respect his conclusions may be regarded as demonstrative, and in what as probable merely; and explain his use of the terms Analogy and Probability, comparing his with any other philosophical application of them. 18

2. Enumerate and discuss his arguments against the belief in the destruction of the soul by death. 12

3. A man that is accustomed to dangerous situations feels less fear, while he is more ready to ward off the danger, than one that is not habituated to them. On what principle is this fact explained? and what position does this principle occupy in Butler's line of argument? 10

4. How does Butler dispose of the doctrine of necessity? 10

5. A man may be acting unnaturally, though acting in accordance with some natural impulse. Explain fully, and in connexion with the doctrine of conscience, the possibility of this paradox. 12

6. Prove that virtue and vice do not entirely consist in benevolence, and the want of it, respectively. 6

7. Describe the manner in which a moral agent may be supposed capable of falling from an original state of moral perfection. 8

8. Analyse the state of feeling arising in a compassionate mind upon sight of persons in distress. 6

9. Show that benevolence may be said to bear the same relation to self love as ambition, or any other corresponding desire bears to it. 8

10. Point out the uses of the emotion of anger, and the ways in which it may be abused. 10

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Describe the earliest attempts to discover a North-West passage. 12

2. Give an account of three of the principal characters in the court of Queen Elizabeth. 12

3. Sketch the history of the English language from the time of Henry VIII. to Charles I. 15

4. What were the provisions as to the succession in the will of Henry VIII? Compare them with what was actually done at the death of Queens Mary and Elizabeth. 10

5. State some facts illustrative of the persecution of the Puritans. 13

6. Describe the first settlement in New England. 13

7. Give a short account of the conquest of Jamaica. 12

8. Describe the formation of the Royal Society of London. 13

ANCIENT HISTORY.

PART I.

(Only four questions in this Part to be attempted.)

1. Mention the principal Greek cities in Italy, and state which of them have remained to the present day cities or towns of importance. 5

2. Give a short sketch of the relations between the Roman and the Italian Kelts in the period which you have studied. 13

3. What do you know of the Roman system of colonisation? Compare a Roman colonia with an English colony. 13

4. Give a short account of *either* Mithridates or Masinissa. 8

5. Describe the extent of the Roman empire at the death of Julius Cæsar. Compare this with the limits of Roman rule at the beginning of your period. 8

6. How do you account for the failure of Hannibal's expedition? 8

7. Compare the characters of Julius Cæsar and Pompeius. 12

8. Write a short account of the life of Cicero. Give an estimate of his character and power. 12

PART II.

(Only four questions in this Part to be attempted.)

1. Trace some of the causes tending to foster or prevent the growth of civic or natural institutions among the ancient Greeks. 13

2. Give a short account of the Athenian constitution at the beginning of your period. 8

3. Describe shortly the events which led to the battle of Marathon. 8

4. What were the principal arguments used at Athens for and against the Sicilian expedition? Who were the chief speakers on either side? 12

5. Give a short account of the administration of Pericles. 13

6. Draw a sketch map of Greece, marking the greater mountain ranges, the chief rivers, and the positions of Athens, Corinth, Korhypa, Thebes and Pylos. 8

7. Describe briefly the part played by Plataiai in the Peloponnesian War. 8

8. To what circumstances besides his personal genius do you ascribe the success of Alexander the Great in his career of conquest? 12

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; THE REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.

INDIAN HISTORY.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. What was the state of the Deccan in the time of Akbar? 10

2. What were the chief sources of revenue of the Mogul Emperors? 15

3. Give some historical notices of the city of Agra. 14

4. Draw a map of Rajputana. 12

5. What effect had the invasion of Nadir Shah on the growth of the Mahratta power? 9

6. Describe the relative position of the English and the Mahrattas in Western India in 1739. 13

7. Describe the city of Poona as it was in 1750. 13

8. Give brief notices of the founders of the great Mahratta families. 14

History of the Jews.

1. Draw a map showing the positions of Jerusalem, the country of the Philistines with their chief cities, the country of the Amalekites, Tyre, Mount Carmel, and the Jordan. 15

2. Describe the relations between the Jews and the Phœnicians. 15

3. Write a short account of Daniel. From what sources do we derive our knowledge of him? 13

4. What do you know of the origin of the Pharisees and Sadducees? How are they connected with the success of the Maccabees? 18

5. How were Jewish interests involved in the fortunes of Pompey and Antony? 15

6. Write a short life of King Agrippa. 12

7. What do you know of the Jewish laws relating to debt and slavery? 12

Monday, 6th December.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY—Paper I.

W. Martin Wood, Esq.; W. Lee-Warner, C. S., M. A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention some of the conclusions embodied in J. S. Mill's "Principles of Political Economy" which have been criticised by subsequent writers: if you think such criticisms well founded, give your reasons. 10

2. "Exactly the same circumstances which make it desirable for the West to have a principal gold currency make it desirable that the East should have a silver one": 12

State what these circumstances are, and show how it is they make the said arrangement desirable in each case.

3. Restate the propositions comprised in the following extract, then write out the argument—taking care to make quite clear what you understand here by the word "money":— 15

"To facilitate these operations [*i. e.* institution of new gold standard and issue of new gold coins] the Bank of Prussia has raised its rate to 5 per cent. But neither this nor any similar step will be sufficient. What affects the rate of exchange in any place is not the charge of any particular Bank, but the general value of money at that place. And the value of money at Berlin has not risen with the rate of the Bank of Prussia. * * Gold therefore leaves the country, and no change of rate will prevent it. And that export of gold tends to reduce the value of money in this [*i.e.* England] and other countries."

4. State, briefly, what you understand by the following expressions (which if you like may be classed in three groups), and say how far you agree with the mode in which they are generally used—tracing, as far as you can, the thread of connection in the topics referred to:— 15

"Depreciation of the rupee;" "our rapidly depreciating currency;" "purchasing power of the rupee;" "the rupee has no fixed exchange or market value;" "fall in silver;" "mint price of silver;" "a double currency, not a double standard;" "loss (as regards India) by exchange;" "rectification of the (Anglo-Indian) exchanges."

5. Describe the principal causes that have led to (*a*) the absolute, and (*b*) the relative supremacy of England in wealth and commercial resources over other European nations, pointing out, as you go on, in what respects the operation of these causes has been aided or hindered by the influence of Law and the action of Government. 18

6. What should you say are the chief facts and considerations referred to by the writer of the following remark:— 10

"We observe an indifference to the growing bulk of the [Indian] public debt, which might not be out of place in a country like England, but is not only out of place but simply dangerous in India."

7. Mention the different purposes which banks have served since their establishment in Europe, and describe (with any illustrations that occur to you) the function which they now subserve in greater degree than any other. 8

8. It is reported that the celebrated Thomas Carlyle, conversing, recently, with a gentleman from California, thus addressed his visitor :— 12

"You are doing no good there; you are harming the world. Cover over your mines, leave your gold in the earth, and go to planting potatoes. Every man who gives a potato to the world is the benefactor of his race; but you, with your gold, are overturning society, making the ignoble prominent, increasing everywhere the expenses of living, and confusing all things."

Do you consider these remarks judicious and the advice sound? If not, why not?

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY—PAPER II.

W. MARTIN WOOD, ESQ.; W. LEE-WARNER, C.S., M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how far the following definitions of Political Economy are defective :— 10

i. The Science of Exchanges.

ii. The Science of Services.

iii. The Science which investigates the Laws of the Production and Distribution of Wealth, so far as they depend upon the action of the human mind.

Give your own definition of Political Economy.

2. Explain the following propositions :— 10

i. Industry is limited by capital.

ii. Money is not wealth.

iii. The increase of fixed to the detriment of circulating capital is hurtful to labourers.

iv. The produce of land increases in a diminishing ratio to the increase in the labour employed on it.

3. Explain the amount of fallacy contained in the following sentence :— 10

"It is quite clear that as population increases the ryot cannot pay the same rent as he could, when there were fewer mouths to eat the produce of the soil."

4. Give the arguments in favour of the maintenance of a national debt ; showing which apply with greater and which with less force to India as compared with England. 10

5. In what cases does Mill justify the interference of Government. Would he justify the following acts :— 10

i. The purchase by the Indian Government of all railways.

ii. The regulation of working hours in the Bombay Mills.

iii. Compulsory vaccination.

6. To relieve the Deccan ryots from their indebtedness would you advocate :— 12

(*a*). A law regulating the rate of interest ?

(*b*). An insolvency law ?

(*c*). A law rendering land unsaleable for debt ?

Give the arguments for or against each of the above proposals.

7. What are the arguments for and against the following forms of taxation :—Tolls, Income Tax, Salt Tax, Postage. 10

8. What conclusions do you draw from the fact that the Indian Government can borrow money at 4 per cent, whilst other Governments obtain loans at 6 or 8 per cent ? 8

9. Would the following remedies for a famine be justifiable under any, and what, circumstances ?— 10

i. Regulation of the prices of food.

ii. Prohibition of the export of grain from famine districts.

iii. Importation by Government of grain supplies.

10. Compare the economic state of the labouring classes in India now with their condition in the last century. 10

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

W. GRAY, M.B. ; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What corrections must be applied to a mercurial thermometer in order to get the true temperature? 14

2. What is ebullition ; and by what laws is it governed? 11

3. What law governs Intensity of Radiant Heat? Give a list of good and bad radiators and absorbents. Why does the sun feel hotter in summer than in winter? 12

4. Draw a diagram shewing how a ray of light passes through a prism. 10

5. Explain what is meant by Chromatic and Spherical Aberration. 12

6. Describe an Induction coil, and mention what occurs when the circuit is closed, and when it is broken. What is the extra current? 13

7. What is the directive action of a fixed current of electricity on a magnetic needle suspended in the magnetic meridian? 11

8. Describe and explain the construction and uses of the Electrophorus. 12

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

W. GRAY, M.B. ; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The lowest artificial temperature hitherto attained is said to be —140°C. : what is the corresponding temperature in° F? 5

2. Calculate the temperature at which air possesses a density equal to that of hydrogen at 0°C. 12

3. Calculate the specific gravity of alcohol from the following data :— 12

Weight of empty bottle..... ... 3·7200 grams
,, ,, bottle filled with water... 7·9582 ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, alcohol... 7·1508 ,,

4. How many cubic centimeters of oxygen and hydrogen, measured at 10°C. and 770 m.m. pressure, can be obtained by the decomposition of one gram of water? 11

5. A substance on analysis yielded the following percentage composition :— 12

Sodium	32·79	100
Aluminum.....	13·02	
Fluorine.....	54·19	

Deduce its empirical formula.

6. Calculate the height to which a ton-weight would be raised by the combustion of a kilogram of Carbon on the supposition that all the heat evolved is utilised in lifting. 20

7. Which will yield the greater quantity of hydrogen when dissolved in acids—162 grams of zinc, or 140 grams of iron? Why? 15

8. What is a double salt? Give examples of double salts in which only a molecular combination can be traced. 13

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

W. GRAY, M.B.; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What happens when a mixture of the two oxides of Carbon is shaken up with a solution of Potassium hydrate? 10

Why is CO_2 called an anhydride?

2. How may Nitrous Oxide be distinguished from Oxygen? 10

3. What are the tests for Iodine? 10

4. What is the action of strong 'Oil of Vitriol' on Copper? 10 Give the equation.

5. How much Ferrous sulphide must be employed to obtain 50 litres of Sulphuretted hydrogen, at standards? 10

6. What is Acetylene? How is it prepared, and what are its properties? 20

7. How can Boracic (or Boric) acid be obtained from Borax? 10

8. Explain the action of an excess of water on salts of Bismuth. 20

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTY —PAPER II.

W. GRAY, M.B.; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What decomposition does Silver chloride undergo in light? What are its solvents? Explain the "blackening" of Silver nitrate when exposed to light; also its caustic action when applied to living animal tissue. 12

2. How is Corrosive sublimate commonly prepared? Illustrate the process by equations. 12

3. How are Copper compounds distinguished? 10

4. Represent by equations the action of Nitric acid on Zinc and on Tin. 14

5. Write the formulæ for Orpiment, Borax, Malachite, Calomel, Calamine, and brown Haematite. 14

6. How can temporarily hard water be softened? 10

7. How do Cast iron, Steel and Wrought iron differ in their composition? 6

8. What are the densities of Mercury and Arsenic vapours? Do they obey the usual law of densities? 11

9. In what form is Antimony usually found in nature? Give an account of the preparation and properties of its compound with Hydrogen. 11

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P.;
H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Describe the component parts of an organic cell, and give a *resumé* of Beale's views on the Germinal matter of the Cell. 25

2. Give a sketch of the processes of absorption and transpiration in plants, and state their connection with the life of the organism. 30

3. What are the essential elements of food in animals and vegetables: to what uses are they applied in the economy of each, and how are they ultimately eliminated? 45

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P.;

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S, F.G.S, F.M.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the function of respiration in animals and plants. 20

2. How is 'animal heat' maintained and regulated. What is the normal temperature in birds and reptiles? 25

3. What is the course of the circulation in an adult man? Give in detail the proofs of the circulation of the blood. 25

4. In what manner are impressions made on the surface of the lower extremities conducted to the brain? What is meant by 'reflex action,' and what nervous elements are essential to its production? 30

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS, 1875-76.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A. ... ... } In English.
W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A. ... ..
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D. ... ... } In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A. ... ... } In Latin.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. ... ...

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D. ...
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A. ... ...

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ... ...
James Jardine, M.A. ... ...

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

EXAMINERS.

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ...
Samuel Cooke, B.A., C.E. ... ...

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, C.S., M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BURKE'S WORKS AND THE CANTERBURY TALES.

1. What do you consider the chief political issues in Edmund Burke's parliamentary life, and what part did he take in them? 12

What movements in religion, science, and industry were contemporaneous with his life, and what influence did they exert on his writings?

2. Explain clearly what Burke meant in the following passages:— 10

"The most important of all revolutions may be dated from the atrocious spectacle of the sixth of October."

"The Assembly have made France free in the manner in which those sincere friends to the rights of mankind, the Romans, freed Greece, Macedon and other nations."—(Burke proceeds to argue that freedom was impossible on that naked level.)

"Prejudice renders a man's virtue his habit and not a series of unconnected acts."

"Our paper is powerful on 'Change, because in Westminster Hall it is impotent."

3. Burke writes:—"I never desire to be thought a better Whig than Lord Somers." He proceeds to argue that Lord Somers excluded for ever the old Jewry Doctrine. What are the three principles of that doctrine, and how does he argue against them? 10

4. How does Burke define a Regicide commonwealth and Jacobinism by establishment? What does he mean by the assertion that the balance of power was the known common law of Europe? 8

5. Describe the state of public parties in England and of the leading foreign nations when the letters on a Regicide Peace were published. When was peace concluded with France, and under what altered circumstances? 10

6. What do you understand by Romance and Renaissance literature? Under which category do Chaucer's works fall? What were the chief literary and social influences of Chaucer's time? 10

7. What is the meaning of the following words, and are they to be found in later poets?— 15

Clepe, Darreyne, Debonaire, Aboughte, Hight, Swelde, Leste.

What is the force of the following prefixes?—

A, Y, Ge, To, The, For, He.

8. Paraphrase the following lines, explaining anything remarkable in the words underlined:— 15

Heygh labour and ful gret apparailyng
Was at the service and the fyr makyng,
That with his grene top the heven *raughte*,
And twenty *fadme* of brede *tharme* straughte;
That is to seyn, the boowes were so brode.
Of stree first was ther leyd ful many a loode.

Have ye no mannes hert, and *han* a berd?
Alas and can ye ben agast of *swevenys*?

Over the whiche Day they may not pace,
All mowe they yit tho Dayis wel abregge,
There nedyth non Autorité to *legge*.

The *norice* of digestion, the slepe
Gan on him winke, and bad hem taken *kepe*
That *mochel* drinke and labour wyt have rest.

9. To which tale does Milton allude in the following lines? Explain all the allusions— 10

And call up him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold,
Of Cambal and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife
That owned the virtuous ring and glass;
And of the wondrous horse of brass
On which the Tartar king did ride.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, C.S., M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE, TAMING OF THE SHREW, MEASURE FOR MEASURE, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; THE SPECTATOR.

1. Paraphrase:— 30

(*a*). Fair Portia's counterfeit! What demi-god
Hath come so near creation? Move those eyes?
Or whether, riding on the balls of mine,
Seem they in motion? Here are sever'd lips,
Parted with sugar-breath: so sweet a bar
Should sunder such sweet friends. Here in her hairs
The painter plays the spider, and hath woven
A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs: but her eyes,—
How could he see to do them? having made one,
Methinks it should have power to steal both his
And leave itself unfurnish'd. Yet look, how far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In underprizing it, so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance. Here's the scroll,
The continent and summary of my fortune.

(*b*). So may the outward shows be least themselves:
The world is still deceived with ornament.
In law what plea so tainted and corrupt
But, being season'd with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil?
There is no vice so simple but assumes
Some mark of virtue on his outward parts.
Look on beauty,
And you shall see 'tis purchased by the weight;
Which therein works a miracle in nature
Making them lightest that wear most of it:
So are those crisped snaky golden locks
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind
Upon supposed fairness, often known
To be the dowry of a second head,
The skull that bred them in the sepulchre.
Thus ornament is but the guiled shore
To a most dangerous sea.

Note any peculiarities in construction, and any points in the figures not brought clearly out in the paraphrase.

2. Remark on any peculiarities in the following :— 4

(*a*). You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops and to make no noise.

(*b*). The idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his study of imagination.

(*c*). You shall perceive them make a mutual stand.

(*d*). Your single bond.

3. Explain :— 13

(*a*). I wish you all the joy that you can wish,
For I am sure you can wish none from me.

(*b*). I bid my very friends and countrymen,
Sweet Portia, welcome.

(*c*). I have a mind presages me such thrift,
That I should questionless be fortunate !

(*d*). Why, I were best to cut my left hand off
And swear I lost the ring defending it.

(*e*). *D. Pedro.*—When please you to say so ?
Hero.—When I like your favour ; for God defend the lute should be like the case !
D. Pedro.—My visor is Philemon's roof ; within the house is Jove.

(*f*). Sensible regretes.

(*g*). I do know of these
That therefore only are reputed wise
For saying nothing, when, I am very sure,
If they should speak, would almost damn those [ears
Which, hearing them would call their brothers [fools.

4. (*a*). Narrate the story of the Induction to the Taming of the Shrew. 20

(*b*). Explain the policy of Petruchio, giving illustrations.

5. Quote lines in these plays which are now proverbial, stating in what context they occur. 7

6. Give a summary in Addison's style of his Essay on the Jews. 16

7. Show the nature of true wit : distinguish from it false wit, giving different species of the latter. 10

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, C.S., M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Prose.

Write an essay on

"Constitutions are not made but grow"; pointing out the effect which climate exerts on various forms of National Development. 50

Verse.

Thoughts towards the close of life. 50

[*Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.*]

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:—

(a) वृष्णे शर्धाय सुमखाय वेधसे नोधः सुवृ- 8
क्ति प्रभरा मरुद्भ्यः ।
अपो न धीरो मनसा सुहस्त्यो गिरः समञ्जे विद-
थेष्वाभुवः ॥ १ ॥
ते जज्ञिरे दिव ऋष्वास ऊक्षणो रुद्रस्य मर्या असुरा
अरेपसः ।

पावकासः शुचयः सूर्या इव सत्वानो ने द्राप्सनो
घोरवर्पसः ॥ २ ॥

युवानो रुद्राभजरा अयोघनो ववक्षुरधिगावः
पर्वता इव ।

दृळ्हा चिद्विश्वा भुवनानि पार्थिवा प्रच्यावयन्ति
दिव्यानि मज्मना ॥ ३ ॥

चित्रैरञ्जिभिर्वपुषे व्यञ्जते वक्षःसु रुक्माँ अधि येतिरे शुभे ।

अंसेष्वेषां निमिमृक्षुरीषवः साकं जज्ञिरे स्वधया दिवो नरः ॥ ४ ॥ Rv. I—64

(७) एको द्वे वसुमती समीची इन्द्र आ पप्रौ 7
पृथिवीमुत द्याम् ।

उतान्तरिक्षादभि नः समीक इषो रथीः सयुजः शूर वाजान् ॥ ११ ॥

दिशः सूर्यो न मिनाति प्रदिष्टा दिवेदिवे हर्यश्वप्रसूताः ।

सं यदानळध्वन आदिदश्वैर्विमोचनं कृणुते तत्वस्य ॥ १२ ॥

दिदृक्षन्त उषसो यामन्नक्तोर्विवस्वत्या महि चित्र-
मनीकम् ।
विश्वे तानन्ति महिना यदा गादिन्द्रस्य कर्म सुकृ-
ता पुरूणि ॥ १३ ॥ Rv. III—30

(c) स्मयमना वाच उदियर्ति वह्निः स्तवानो
रेभ उषसो विभातीः ।
भद्रा तदुच्छ गृणते मघोन्यस्मे आयुर्निदिदीहि
प्रजावत् ॥ १७ ॥ Rv. I—3

(d) Write notes on the words underlined, giving the etymology and the sense or senses. Give the several forms of the Vedic Conditional (लेट्) and the Absolutive, and the Etymology of the classical Infinitive and Absolutive.

2. What gods are spoken of in the following? Give reasons. Translate the lines :— 5

विभिर्द्वा चरत एकया सह प्र ध्वसेव वसतः॥ ८ ॥
सदो द्वा चक्राते उपमा दिवि सम्राजा सर्पिरा-
सुती ॥ ९ ॥ Rv. VIII—29

3. State clearly the theological and philosophical conceptions, so far as you can gather them, involved in the Purusha Sûkta. What are the relations of the Purusha, the *Virâj* 10

and the Yajna Puruṣha? Give also the conceptions in the following :—

कामस्तदग्रे समवर्तताधि मनसो रेतः प्रथमं यदासीत् ।
सतो बन्धुमसति निरविन्दन्हृदि प्रतीष्या कवयो मनीषा ॥ ४ ॥ Rv. X—129

4. What are the character and characteristic epithets of, and the nature of the prayers addressed to Varuna. What is the weapon with which he punishes transgressors? With what god is he often associated, and what is the cosmical explanation generally given of the fact. 9

5. What place does the Nirukta occupy in the History of Sanskrit Literature? Give an account of the literary works mentioned by Yâska. 10

6. Give and illustrate by examples the principles of etymology laid down or followed by Yâska, and state how far they may be upheld even now. 8

7. Explain the following terms employed by Yâska; state whether the same terms are used in other grammatical works, or what other terms are used in the latter instead :— 8

उपज्ञान, उपधा, उपबन्ध, उपसृष्ट, कारित, चर्करीतवृत्त, नामकरण, निवृत्तिस्थान, शुद्ध, सर्वनामन्.

8. Translate :— 10

(a) तत्को वृत्रो मेघ इतिनिरुक्तास्त्वाष्ट्रोऽसुर इत्यैतिहासिका अपां च ज्योतिषश्च मिश्रीभावकर्मणो वर्षकर्म जायते तत्रोपमार्थेन युद्धवर्णा भवन्त्यहिवत्तु खलु मन्त्रवर्णा ब्राह्मणवादाश्च विवृद्धा शरीरस्य स्रोतांसि निवारयांचकार तस्मिन्हते प्रसस्यन्दिरे आप : ॥

(*b*) अथाकारचिन्तनं देवतानाम् । पुरुषविधाः स्फुरित्येकं चेतनावद्वाह्ये स्तुतयो भवन्ति तथाभिधानानि । अथापि पौरुषविधिकैरङ्गैः संस्तूयन्ते... । अथापि पौरुषविधिकैर्द्रव्यसंयोगैः ..... । अथापि पौरुषविधिकैः कर्मभिः ... ॥

(*c*) Fill in the quotations in (*b*), and give the objections to the statements made in (*b*).

9. Translate and explain :— 10

(*a*) न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थान्निराहुरिति शाकटायनो नामाख्यातयोस्तु कर्मोपसंयोगद्योतकाभवन्त्युच्चावचाःपदार्था भवन्तीति गार्ग्यस्तान्येषु पदार्थः प्राहुरिमे तं नामाख्यातयोरर्थविकरणम् ॥

(*b*) अस्या इति चास्येति चोदात्तं प्रथमादेशेऽनुदात्तमन्त्यादेशे । तीव्रार्थतरमुदात्तमल्पीयोर्थतरमनुदात्तम् ॥

( ) इन्द्रप्रधानेत्येके नघण्टुकं सोमकर्मोभयप्रधानेत्यपरम् ॥

(*d*) पञ्चम्यर्थे वा प्रथमा । तथा हि वाक्यसंयोगः।भा इत्याकार उपसर्गः पुरस्ताच्चिकीर्षितज उत्तर आशुशोचयिषुरिति ॥

(e) पचता ... । अपि वा मेदसश्च पशोश्च सार्त्वं द्विवचनं स्याद्यत्र ह्येकवचनार्थः प्रसिद्धं तद्ब्रवीत । पुरोला अग्ने पचत इति यथा ॥

(f) वाशीति वाङ्नाम वाश्यत इति सत्याः ॥

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.;

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the eight kinds of marriages and the circumstances attendant on each. Are the usual ceremonies necessary in all kinds? 7

2. मानुः सपिण्डनादौ गोत्रे विप्रतिपत्तिः ।
मानुः सपिण्डीकरणेपि विरुद्धानीव
वाक्यानि दृश्यन्ते ।

Mention the conflicting opinions here alluded to.

What is Vijnáneśvara's final decision.

3. What are the several tribunals constituted by Yájnavalkya? Which of these have appellate jurisdiction over which? 4

4. सर्वेष्वर्थविवादेषु फलवत्युत्तरक्रिया । 5

Explain this, and state the exceptions to this rule.

5. Can a wife sue her husband, a son his father, and a slave his master? If so, in what cases? Can a married woman sue any person independently of her husband? 4

6. What is *Stridhana*, and in what order does it descend? Are there any circumstances in which a wife cannot claim her *Stridhana* if appropriated by the husband? If so, what are they? 6

8

6. (a) पञ्चनोवुत्तो भूमेर्हानिर्विंशतिवार्षिकी ।

(b) अनागमं तु यो भुङ्क्ते बहून्यब्दशतान्यपि ।

चौरदण्डेन तं पापं दण्डयेत्पृथिवीपतिः ॥

(c) नापि विंशतिवर्षोपभोगात्स्वत्वम् । उपभोगस्य स्वत्वे प्रमाणत्वात्प्रमाणस्य च प्रमेयं प्रत्यनुत्पादकत्वादिति कथकपादिषु स्वत्वकारकहेतुत्वपाठाच्च ।

How does Vijnánes'vara reconcile these statements? Explain the meaning of (c.)

7. Compare the social and religious condition of the Hindus at the time when Yájnavalkya legislated for them with that which obtains at the present day. Give as many points of difference as may occur to you. 9

8. Give a short account of the *Smriti* literature. Classify the existing *Smritis*. 5

9. Which works are considered the sources of the law in Western India? What is their relation to each other? By whom and when were they composed? 5

10. Define the term *Vyavahára*. Give the eighteen Titles of Law and translate each. 4

11. What persons are held incapable of giving evidence? 6

12. How are written documents proved? 5

13. When may a creditor demand payment of a debt from the heir of a surety? 6

14. How are boundary disputes to be settled? 5

15. Can a maternal uncle be the heir of his nephew? Define the terms *Gotraja Sapinda*, *Gotraja Samanodaka*, and *Bandhu*. 8

16. When may property acquired by one of undivided family be reserved wholly by the acquirer? 6

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit:— 50

In this doctrine is involved another very important one: that, namely, of a primitive body of monosyllabic roots as the historical beginnings of Indo-European speech-development. Its necessity as a corollary from the former is clear enough; if all formative elements come by accretion and integration, then only that can have been original which is left when these have been stripped off, to the very last one: and what is left is the root; and it is, in our family of languages, a monosyllable. This is the doctrine actually held by most students of language; the dissidents are few, and have nothing to say in defence of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension or want of logical consistency. Though at first sight repellent to some, it involves nothing that has a right to trouble the scientific inquirer, any more than the acceptance of a primitive state of rudeness with reference to the arts of life or the condition of knowledge. And as there are races now living on the earth which have never gained command of more than the simplest tools, modes of dress and shelter, and the like, so there are those which have never developed their language out of this radical stage. If we see in later times conjugational and declensional inflections formed and brought into use, there can be no invincible objection in the way of our reasoning back to a time when such things did not exist.

2. Translate into English:— 50

(a) चेतनो हि लोके बुद्धिपूर्वकारी पुरुषः प्रवर्तमानो न मन्दोपक्रमामपि तावत्प्रवृत्तिमात्मप्रयोजनानुपयोगिनीमारभमाणो दृष्टः किमुत गुरुतरसंरम्भाम् । गुरुतरसंरम्भा चेयं प्रवृत्तिर्यदुच्चावचप्रपञ्चं जगद्बिम्बं विरचयितव्यम् । यदीयमपि प्रवृत्तिश्चेतनस्य परमात्मन आत्मप्रयोजनोपयोगिनी परि-

कल्प्येन परितृप्तत्वं परमात्मनःश्रूयमाणं बाध्येत । तस्मादश्लिष्टा चेतनात्सृष्टिरिति.

(b) यथा लोके कस्यचिदाप्तैषणस्य राज्ञो राज्ञायात्मस्य वा व्यतिरिक्तं किंचित्प्रयोजनमनभिसंधाय केवलं लीलारूपाः प्रवृत्तयः क्रीडाविहारेषु भवन्ति यथोच्छ्वासप्रश्वासादयोनभिसंधाय वाह्यं किंचित्प्रयोजनं स्वभावादेव भवन्त्येवमीश्वरस्याप्यनपेक्ष्य किंचित्प्रयोजनं स्वभावादेव केवलं लीलारूपा प्रवृत्तिर्भविष्यति । नहीश्वरस्य प्रयोजनं निरूप्यमाणं न्यायतःश्रुतितो वा संभवति । न चे स्वभावः पर्यनुयोक्तुं शक्यते । यद्यस्माकमियं जगद्विरचना गुरुतरसंरम्भेवाभाति तथापि परमेश्वरस्य लीलैव केवलेयमपरिमितशक्तित्वात् । यदि नाम लोकेलीलास्वपि किंचित्सदृश्यं प्रयोजनमुत्प्रेक्षेत तथापि नैवात्र किंचित्प्रयोजनमुत्प्रेक्षितुं शक्यते । आप्तकामश्रुतेः ।

(c) विस्तीर्णव्योमदीर्घाःसपदि दश दिशो व्यस्तवेलाम्भसोध्वी
न्कुर्वाद्भिर्दृश्यमानां नगनगरगणाभोगपृथ्वीं च पृथ्वीम् ।
पाद्मन्पुच्छास्यते यैरुपरि जगदपि ध्वंसयित्वातमिस्रा

मुष्णा विस्रंसयन्तु द्रुतमनभिमतं ते सहस्रत्विषो
वः ॥
बिभ्राणः शक्तिमाशुप्रशमितबलवत्तारकौर्जित्यगुर्वीं
कुर्वाणो लीलयाधःशिखिनमपि लसच्चन्द्रकान्ताव-
भासम् ।
आदध्यादन्धकारे रतिमतिशयिनीमावहन्वीक्षणानां
बालो लक्ष्मीमपारामपर इव गुहोहर्पतेरातपो वः॥

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

THE REV. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO.—EPISTOLÆ AD ATTICUM XIII.—XVI. LUCRETIUS.—I.—III.

1. Translate :— 20

O Hospitem mihi tam gravem! *αμεταμελητον*. Fuit enim pernjucunde. Sed cum secundis Saturnalibus ad Philippum vesperi venisset, villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium ubi cœnaturus ipse Cæsar esset, vacaret: quippe hominum CIↃ CIↃ. Sane sum commotus, quid futurum esset postridie: ac mihi Barba Cassius subvenit: custodes dedit. Castra in agro: villa defensa est. Ille tertiis Saturnalibus apud Philippum ad horam VII. nec quemquam admisit. Rationes opinor cum Balbo. Inde ambulavit in litore. Post horam VIII. in balneum: tum audivit de Mamurra: vultum non mutavit: unctus est; accubuit; *εμετιαην* agebat, itaque et edit et bibit *αδεως* et jucunde; opipare sane, et apparate; nec id solum, sed bene cocto, et condito sermone bono, et, si quæris, libenter. Præterea tribus triclиniis accepti *οι περι αυτον* valde copiose. Libertis minus lautis, servisque nihil defuit. Nam lautiores eleganter accepti. Quid multa? homines visi sumus.

2. Translate and explain :— 10

Puero me hic sermo inducitur, ut nullæ esse possent partes meæ. Quæ autem his temporibus scripsi, Ἀριστοτέλειον morem habent? In quo sermo ita inducatur ceterorum, ut penes ipsum sit principatus. Ita confeci quinque libros περὶ τελῶν, ut Epicurea L. Torquato, Stoica M. Catoni, περιπατητικὰ M. Pisoni darem. ἀζηλοτυπητον id fore putabam quod omnes illi decesserant.

3. Write a short essay on the genius and character—*not* the biography—of Cicero; and compare concisely his literary merits with those of Varro. 8

4. When, and under what circumstances was the Peripatetic philosophy first introduced into Rome? Show, by quotations from Cicero, what chiefly impeded its progress. 6

5. From what verbs are the following participles derived: *citus, orsus, ausus, suetus.* Write down the perfect and supines of *illino, fugo, divello, faveo, celebro.* 6

6. Translate :— 14

(*a*) Dii immortales quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea lætatus effudit illa omnia quæ tacuerat.

Distinguish between *reditus* and *reversio.*

(*b*) Mihi autem non est dubium, quin res spectet ad castra. Acta enim illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili quis enim hoc non vidit regni heredem relictum.

Acta enim illa res. What does *res* mean? To whom does *heredem* refer;—*consilio puerili*; how so?

(*c*) Sed momento: sic alitur consuetudo perditarum concionum; ut nostri illi non heroes, sed dii, futuri quidem in gloria sempiterna sint, sed non sine invidia, ne sine periculo quidem.

Explain *heroes.*

7. Translate :— 20

Quod si forte aliquis credit graviora potesse
Corpora, quo citius rectum per inane feruntur
Incidere ex supero levioribus atque ita plagas,
Gignere quæ possint genitales reddere motus,
Avius a vera longe ratione recedit.
Nam per aquas quascumque cadunt atque aera rarum
Hæc pro ponderibus casus celerare necessest

Propterea quia corpus aquæ naturaque tenvis
Æris haut possunt æque rem quamque morari,
Sed citius cedunt gravioribus exsuperata;
At contra nulli de nulla parte neque ullo
Tempore inane potest vacuum subsistere rei,
Quin sua quod natura petit, concedere pergat;
Omnia quapropter debent per inane quietum
Æque ponderibus non æquis concita ferri.
Haud igitur poterunt levioribus incidere umquam
Ex supero graviora neque ictus gignere per se
Qui varient motus per quos natura gerat res.
Quare etiam atque etiam paulum inclinare necesse est
Corpora: nec plus quam minimum ne fingere motus
Obliquos videamur et id res vera refutet.

Where was the philosophic necessity for this provision, and with whom did it originate?

8. Translate carefully:— 10

(a). Ergo formarum novitatem corporis augmen
Subsequitur.

State the argument and the inference from it.

(b). Illud in his rebus nequaquam sumere possis.
Corporis atque animi primordia singula privis
Adposita alternis variare ac nectere membra.

By what modern writers has the process of sensation, as described in Lucretius, been adopted, and how modified by them?

(c). Carmina quin etiam divini pectoris ejus
Vociferantur et exponunt præclara reperta
Ut vix humana videatur stirpe creatus.

Of whom does Lucretius say this?

9. Summarize the argument of the third book of Lucretius. 6

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.—PAPER II.

THE REV. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. RENATUS, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PLAUTUS, AULULARIA.—TACITUS, ANNALES I—VI.

I. Explain:— 10

(a) Oculi emissitii. Stimulorum seges. Tibi grandibo gradum. Murenam exdorsa. Ita pellucet quasi laterna Punica.

(b). Atropta. Cantherius. Salutigerulus. Verberabilussume.

II. Translate:— 40

1. Ev. Quid sit me rogitas? qui mihi omnis angulos
Furum implevisti in ædibus misero: mihi
Qui intromisisti in ædes quingentos coquos
Cum senis manibus, genere Geryonaceo:
Quos si Argus servet, qui oculeus totus fuit,
Quem quondam Ioni Iuno custodem addidit,
Is unquam servet, præterea tibicinam
Quæ mihi interbibere sola, si vino scatet
Corinthiensem fontem Pirenem potest.

(a). Give brief notes on the mythological allusions in the above piece.

2. MR. Nunc quoquo veniss, plus plaustrorum in ædibus
Videas quam rure quando ad villam veneris.
Sed hoc etiam pulchrum est, præ quam ubi sumptus [petunt

Stat fullo, phrygio, aurifex, lanarius:
Caupones pataglarii, indusiarii
Flammearii violarii, carinarii
Aut manulearii, aut murobathrarii,
Propolæ, lintcones, calceolarii,
Sedentarii sutores, diabathrarii,
Solearii astant, astant molochinarii
Petunt fullones, sarcinatores petunt.
Strophiarii astant, astant semisonarii
Iam hosce absolutos censeas: cedunt petunt.
Trecenti cum stant phylacistæ in atrio,

Textores limbolarii, arcularii ducuntur : datur
Aes ; jamque hosce absolutos censeas
Cum incedunt infectores crocotarii
Aut aliqua mala crux semper est, quæ aliquid petat.

3. Co. Aulam majorem si potes, vicinia
Pete : hæc est parva, capere non quit. Ev. Hei mihi
Perii hercle ! aurum rapitur, aula quæritur.

4. Co. Ita me bene amet *Laverna*, te jam nisi reddi
Mihi vasa jubes, *pipulo* hic differam te ante ædis

(a). Explain the words in italics.

5. Herile imperium ediscat, ut quod frons velit oculi [sc sant.
Quod jubeat, citis quadrigis citius properet persequi
Qui ea curabit, abstinebit censione bubula.

6. Co. Ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis ? St. Tute existuma.
Quin divum atque hominum clamat continuo fidem,
Suam rem periisse, seque eradicarier,
De suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras.
Quin cum it dormitum follem obstringit ob gulam.

III. Translate :—Sane vetus urbi fenebre malum, et sedi- 10
tionum discordiarumque creberrima causa ; eoque cohibebatur antiquis quoque et minus corruptis moribus. Nam primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario fenore amplius exerceret, cum antea ex libidine locupletium agitaretur ; dein rogatione tribunicia ad semuncias redacta, postremo vetita versura.

IV. Explain :—

(a). Extrema vitæ alimenta ; miseranda alimenta ; 10
extrema imperii.

(b). Eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam præcepe dabat.

(c). Dum populatio luce intra sisteretur ; noctemque in castris tutam et vigilem capesserent.

(d). Corvinus. Caligula. Esseda. Pontifex.

V. Translate :— 20

1. Noctem minacem et in scelus erupturam fore levavit : nam luna claro repente cælo visa languescere. Id miles rationis ignarus omen præsentium accepit, suis laboribus defectionem sideris adsimulans, prospereque cessura quæ paterunt, si fulgor et claritudo redderentur.

2. At Romæ non dum cognito qui fuissent exitus in Illyrico, et legionum Germanicarum motu audito, trepida civitas incusare Tiberium quod, dum patres et plebem, invalida et

inermis, cunctatione ficta ludificetur, dissideat interim miles, neque duorum adulescentium nondum adulta auctoritate comprimi queat.

(a). Give the names of the two young men alluded to above.

3. Ceterum Germanicus aliis quoque miraculis intendit animum, quorum præcipua fuere Memnonis saxea effigies.

(a). Where was the statue of Memnon, and what was its peculiarity?

4. Nam si legatus officii terminos, obsequium erga imperatorem exuit, eiusdemque morte et luctu, meo lætatus est, odero, seponamque e domo mea, et privatas inimicitias non vi principis ulciscar.

(a). Derive *legatus* and state how many kinds of legates there were.

VI. Translate :— 10

Septimum decimum Kalendas Aprilis intercluса anima creditus est mortalitatem explevisse. Et multo gratantum concursu ad capienda imperii primordia Caius Cæsar egrediebatur, cum repente adfertur redire Tiberio vocem et visus, vocarique qui recreandæ defectioni cibum adferrent.

(a). Give the date of Tiberius' demise according to our reckoning.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

THE REV. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Latin :— 50

First therefore seeking religious pretences, they required the Athenians to expiate certain offences committed against the gods; whereto having for answer, that they themselves should expiate other the like offences committed in Sparta, they began to deal plainly, and required that the people of some towns, oppressed by the state of Athens, should be set at liberty; and that a decree made against those of Megara, whereby they were forbidden to enter any port of the

Athenians, should be reversed. This last point they so earnestly pressed, that if they might obtain it, they promised to absist from their purpose of making war. But the Athenians would yield to nothing; for it was their whole desire, that all Greece should take notice, how far they were from fear of any other city. Hereupon they prepared on both sides very strongly all that was needful to the war, wherein the Lacedæmonians were superior, both in number and quality, being assisted by most of the cities of Greece and having the general favour, as men that pretended to set at liberty such as were oppressed; but the Athenians did as far exceed them in all provisions, of money, shipping, engines and absolute power of command among their subjects: which they held, and afterwards found of greater use in such need, than the willing readiness of friends who soon grow weary and are not easily assembled.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Translate :— 25

Si tibi crateras argenti incusaque pingui
Auro dona feram, sudes et pictore lævo
Excutiat guttas lætari prætrepidum cor.
Hinc illud subiit, auro sacras quod ovato
Perducis facies nam fratres inter amœnos
Somnia pituita qui purgatissima mittunt,
Præcipui sunto sitque illis aurea barba.
Aurum vasa Numæ Saturniaque impulit æra
Vestalisque urnas et Tuscum fictile mutat.
O curvæ in terris animæ et cœlestium inanis!
Quid juvat hos templis nostros inmittere mores
Et bona dis ex hac scelerata ducere pulpa?
Hæc sibi corrupto casiam dissolvit olivo,
Hæc Calabrum coxit vitiato murice vellus,
Hæc bacam concha rasisse et stringere venos
Ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere jussit.
Peccat et hæc, peccat: vitio tamen utitur. At vos
Dicite, pontifices, in sancto quid facit aurum?
Nempe hoc quod Veneri donatæ a virgine puppæ.
Quin damus id superis de magna quod dare lance
Non possit magni Messallæ lippa propago:
Compositum ius fasque animo sanctoque recessus
Mentis et incoctum generoso pectus honesto.
Hæc cedo ut admoveam templis et farre litabo.

PERSIUS.

Translate :— 25

Pars castrorum in collem leniter exsurgens, pars æquo adibatur. Quippe illis hibernis obsideri pronique Germaniæ Augustus crediderat, neque unquam ad malorum ut op-

11 er

pugnatum ultro legiones nostras venirent ; inde non loco neque munimentis labor additus ; vis et arma satis placebant. Batavi Transrhenanique quo discreta virtus manifestius spectaretur, sibi quæque gens consistunt, eminus lacessentes: post, ubi plerasque telorum turribus pinnisque moenium irrita hærebant et desuper saxis volnerabantur, clamore atque impetu invasere vallum, adpositis plerique scalis, alii per testudinem suorum ; scandebantque jam quidam, cum gladiis et armorum incussu præcipitati sudibus et pilis obruantur, præferoces initio et rebus secundis nimii. Sed tum prædæ cupidine adversa quoque tolerabant ; machinas etiam, insolitum sibi ausi. Nec ulla ipsis sollertia ; perfugæ captivique docebant struere materias in modum pontis, mox subjectis rotis propellere, ut alii superstantes tanquam ex aggere præliarentur, pars intus occulti muros subruerent: sed excussa ballistis saxa stravere informe opus : et crates vineasque parantibus adactæ tormentis ardentes hastæ, ultroque ipsi obpugnatores ignibus petebantur, donec desperata vi verterent consilium ad moras, haud ignari paucorum dierum inesse alimenta et multum imbellis turbæ.—*Tacitus : Historiæ.*

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D. ; THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Estimate carefully the character of Cromwell. Point out how his character showed itself (*a*) in his home policy ; and (*b*) in his foreign policy. 15

2. What do you understand by the Parliament of Paris? Describe the part it took in the rebellion called the *Fronde* ; and the circumstances under which it was suppressed. 10

3. Describe the relations of Louis XIV. with Charles II., and his attitude toward William of Orange. 10

4. What was the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes? In what light was the measure regarded by the different classes of the French people ? What were its social results in France and in other countries ? 10

5. Compare the possessions of the House of Brandenburg at the Peace of Westphalia with their possessions at the death of Frederic II.; and trace the progress of this House in the interval between these events. 15

6. Mention the circumstances, personal and general, which led to the coalition against Frederic in 1756; and state its objects. Describe the attitude of England toward the contending powers in the Seven Years' War. 12

7. Give an account of the different attempts to restore the Stuart dynasty (*a*) during the Commonwealth, and (*b*) after the accession of the House of Hanover. 8

8. Narrate the events that led to the American War of Independence, specifying the position taken in the struggle by George III. and by Chatham. 10

9. Describe the state of Europe at the accession of Louis XVI. 10

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S. J., D.D. ; THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how the glories of the reign of Louis XIV. are chiefly to be attributed to the ability of his ministers. 15

2. Account for the re-action of feeling at the Restoration; and show its effect (*a*) on literature, and (*b*) on manners. 15

3. Mention the principal writers in the *Encyclopédie*, and estimate the influence of their writings in bringing about the French Revolution. 15

4. State what you know of John de Witt, John Patkul, Dr. Sacheverell, Lord George Gordon, and the Man in the Iron Mask. 10

5. Give the authorship, and the general purport, of the following works:—*Hudibras*, *The Hind and Panther*, *The Provincial Letters*, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison*, and *The School for Scandal*. 10

6. What led to the enactment of the Habeas Corpus Act? Explain fully how it provides against illegal imprisonment. 10

7. In a brief sketch of the career of John Wilkes, show with what constitutional questions his name is connected, and how they were settled. 10

8. Describe the various measures proposed for Parliamentary Reform in the period prescribed, stating in how far each was successful. 15

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS.

THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and develop, from what principles you would conclude that war, under certain circumstances, is not morally wrong. 15

On what principles does the *Peace Congress* ground its action for the total abolition of war?

2. "The principle of *Non-intervention* generally asserted is destructive of the rights and obligations of society at large." Prove, or disprove (according to your views) this proposition. 15

3. Large estates to the exclusion of sub-division of property, factories in supersession of manual labour, large capital in the hands of few, are considered sound principles of Political Economy. Contradictory tenets have, however, generally found favour among Politicians. Develop your own principles on the subject, regard being had to— 25

(*a*). The Socialistic tendencies now prevalent in Europe and North America;

(*b*). The essential duty of each Government.

4. If "municipal law" has conferred upon you the right of ownership over your private property, that same law can, as well, deprive you of that property. 15

How would you meet this objection, raised for the security of private poverty?

What were the provisions on this subject in Roman legislation in the times of the Republic, as also those of feudal tenure in England since the Conquest?

5. State and explain your views with regard to the *rights* and the *opportuneness* of— 20

(*a*). An unlimited power of parents to dispose, by testament, of the whole of their property;

Or:

(*b*). The legal "power of entail" as it exists in Great Britain, and the provisions of "Primogeniture" prevailing in several countries of Europe.

6. The following are conclusions drawn by some authors on Political Economy:— 10

(*a*). An excess of imports over exports is no proof of the financial deterioration of a country;

(*b*). Taxing the necessaries of life is ignoring sound principles of Political Economy.

Discuss these propositions.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S. J., D.D.; THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give some account of the literature of your subject during the last half century. State what you know of the New Analytic of Logical Forms, showing fully what changes it has introduced into the Science. 20

2. Determine the place of Induction in Formal Logic. Give Mill's account of the nature and basis of Induction. 10

3. Enumerate and exemplify the fallacies incident to the Inductive Methods. 15

4. Describe the peculiarities of Mathematical reasoning. Discuss the question between Whewell and Mill as to the basis of Geometry. 12

5. What are the conditions of a legitimate Hypothesis? Explain the functions of Hypothesis in scientific research. 10

6. State and examine the different views regarding the nature and value of the Syllogism. 10

7. Discuss the legitimacy of the Fourth Figure. Illustrate the practical uses of the Third Figure. 8

8. Throw the following arguments into syllogistic order, and test their validity :— 15

(*a*). As no trading class will continue a losing business, it is clear that the farmers will not pay more than the net produce of their farms.

(*b*). The example of Virgil shows that even a great poet may be seduced into some faults by the practice of imitation.

(*c*). Protective laws should be abolished, since they are injurious if they produce scarcity, and useless if they do not.

(*d*). It is true that rational beings are accountable for their actions; but as the gorilla is not rational, it is of course exempt from responsibility.

(*e*). There is no presumption that death is the destruction of the conscious being; because all presumption of death's being the destruction of living beings must go upon the supposition that they are compounded, and so discerptible: and because consciousness being a single and indivisible power, it would seem that the subject in which it resides, i.e., the conscious being, must be so too.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what you conceive to be the proper province of a "History of Philosophy." 3

2. Trace the transition of Greek Philosophy from the first to the second period. 5

3. Democritus of Abdera may be called, in some sense at least, a disciple of Anaxagoras. Describe, according to the doctrine of the latter, how the world came to exist, and in the sense of the former— 25

(*a*). How we obtain our bodily organisation.

(*b*). How we come to the knowledge of ourselves and of outward things.

4. Criticise the doctrines of both the philosophers mentioned in question 3, and state, with your reasons for the statement, what in those systems— 20

(*a*). Might be defended with some probability.

(*b*). Must be discarded as totally devoid of all philosophic foundation.

(*c*). May, in their age, have given rise to false principles, but accepted by them as true premisses.

5. State your opinion, duly supported by reasons, as to the nature of the doctrine of Socrates, on which his antagonists based their accusation and fatal indictment. 10

6. State fully what "virtue" is in the sense of Plato and of Aristotle. 12

7. State, with reference to the Christian rival Schools of the Platonics and Peripatetics which flourished in the Middle Ages, and even down to the end of the 18th century, in what the precise difference consisted between Platonic and Aristotelic theology and anthropology. 25

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

THE REV. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "There is no substance in the full meaning of the word, but God," maintains Scotus Erigena against the Christian philosophers before his time. 15

Show in what manner, and to what extent, his theory differed from that of the Christian philosophers of his age.

2. St. Anselm of Canterbury in his "Monologium" expounds the following:— 15

(*a*). The created being, even while existing, has not in itself the principle of its existence;

(*b*). God is justice itself; man only partakes of justice.

On what principles does he base these conclusions?

3. From Descartes' known principle, "I think, therefore I exist," appear to have branched off the systems of Malebranche, Spinoza and Hume. 28

Show :—

(*a*). In what direction each separated from the common master ;

(*b*). What precise point there was in Cartesianism which seemed naturally to lead to these totally different systems.

4. Explain and discuss the doctrine of "Optimism," regard being had to the reasons both of the defenders and of the opponents of the doctrine. 12

5. Criticise Kant's system, called the "Critique of Pure Reason," pointing out in what manner, according to Kant, we arrive at the knowledge of things within and without ourselves. 15

Would you give that system the merit of originality, or was it, perhaps in other words, already known ?

6. An outline of the life and writings of the Franciscan R. Bacon. State the influence he exerted on the subsequent development of philosophy in England. 15

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a right angle, a circle, and a rhombus. 5

In any right angled triangle the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares described on the sides which contain the right angle.

2. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part of it produced together with the square of half the line bisected is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced. 11

If the base CB of an isosceles triangle ABC be produced to D, so that the part produced is equal to a side of the triangle, show that the rectangle BD. DC together with the square on AB is equal to the square on the line joining AD.

3. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. 11

The opposite sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are produced to meet in P and Q; and about the triangles so formed without the quadrilateral, circles are described meeting again in R: show that P, R, Q are in one straight line.

4. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 5

5. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportional; and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides, that is, are the antecedents and consequents of the ratios. 11

Two angular points of a triangle are fixed in a line OA, while the third C moves along another line OB; show that the area of the triangle is always proportional to OC.

6. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are greater than the third. 7

7. If a right cone be cut by a plane whose inclination to the axis is greater than the constant angle of the cone, the section will be an ellipse. 5

8. Define a hyperbola. 9

The focus and directrix of a hyperbola being given, find any number of points on the curve.

A focus and two points being given, find the locus of the other focus.

9. If from a point P of a hyperbola lines be drawn parallel to the asymptotes to meet them in H, K, the rectangle contained by PH, PK will be invariable. 12

If a line through the centre meet PH, PK in R, T, and the parallelogram PRQT be completed, Q is a point on the hyperbola.

10. Draw a pair of tangents to an ellipse from an external point. 10

Pairs of tangents at right angles to each other intersect on a fixed circle.

11. If two chords of an ellipse intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are proportional to the squares of the diameters parallel to them. 6

12. Define the circle of curvature at any point of a conic. Find the chord of curvature through the focus, and the diameter of curvature at any point of a parabola. Show that the radius of curvature at the extremity of the latus rectum of a parabola is equal to twice the normal. 8

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Apply Sturm's theorem to determine the number and position of the real roots of the equation :— 6

$$x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0.$$

2. Determine a real root of 5

$$x^3 - 5x - 3 = 0$$

by Newton's method.

3. Establish the formula for obtaining the present value of an annuity for a given term of years at a given rate of compound interest. 8

4. If a, b, c, d be any consecutive coefficients of an expanded binomial; show that $(bc + ad)(b - c) = 2(ac^2 - b^2d)$. 8

5. Convert $\sqrt{\left(a^2 + \frac{4a + 2}{3}\right)}$ into a continued fraction. 7

6. Two balls are drawn at random from a bag containing 20 white and 5 black balls; what is the probability that 3 and no more black balls will be drawn? 8

7. A wine merchant bought a cask of wine for Rs. 480 and sold a quantity exceeding by two gallons three-fourths of the whole at a profit of 25 per cent.—He subsequently sold the remainder at such a price that he cleared 60 per cent on the whole transaction; but if he had sold the whole quantity at the latter price, he would have gained 175 per cent. How many gallons were in the cask? 8

8. If $\phi = \frac{\pi}{13}$ prove that 8

$$\cos 5\phi + \cos 7\phi + \cos 11\phi = \frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{4}$$

9. Find θ from the following :— 8

$$\tan\theta + \cot 2\theta = \sin\theta\left(1 + \tan\theta \cdot \tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right).$$

10. What is spherical excess? If it be represented by E, prove that— 10

$$\tan \frac{E}{4} = \left(\tan \frac{S}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{S-a}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{S-b}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{S-c}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

11. Write down the equations called Napier's Analogies, and prove one of them. 11

12. If r denote the radius of the circle inscribed in any triangle, r_1, r_2, r_3, the radii of circles which touch each side respectively and the other two produced; show that 13

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3}$$

and that the area of the triangle $= (r r_1 r_2 r_3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA AND ASTRONOMY.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate and prove Newton's tenth lemma. 12

How must the enunciation of the lemma be modified, if the force instead of being finite, vary as the time from the commencement of the motion?

2. Define the terms subtense, and sagitta of an arc. 7

Enunciate and prove Newton's eleventh lemma.

3. How is the curvature of a curve at any point measured? 7

Show that the curvature of circles vary in the inverse ratio of their diameters.

4. If a body revolves about a fixed centre of force and a sagitta is drawn to any very small arc, bisecting the chord of the arc and passing through the centre of force, then the force at the middle point of the arch ultimately varies directly as the sagitta and inversely as the square of the time of describing the arc. 14

Hence show that the velocity in a central orbit is that which would be acquired in falling through one-fourth of the chord of curvature through the centre, the force being supposed constant.

5. A body moves in an hyperbola; find the law of force tending to one of the foci. 10

6. State Kepler's laws. 2

7. Describe Hadley's Sextant. 5

8. Explain the method of determining the sun's parallax by observations of a transit of Venus. 9

Would a transit of Mercury do equally well?

9. Give a full general explanation of the theory of tides. 7

10. State the effect of refraction on the apparent position of a star and calculate its coefficient. 10

What causes twilight, and what determines its period of duration?

11. Determine the amount of aberration of any star, and explain the effects of aberration on its apparent position in the course of a year. 10

12. What are the moon's librations, and how are they caused? 7

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Enunciate and prove Maclaurin's Theorem. 8

Expand $e^{x\cos x}$ in terms of x.

2. Evaluate the following indeterminate forms 9

$\frac{x-\sin x}{x^3}$ when $x=0$

$(\sin x)^{\tan x}$ when $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$.

$\frac{x^4+3x^3-7x^2-27x-81}{x^4-3x^3-7x^2+27x-18}$ when $x=3$.

3. What are meant by the maxima and minima values of a function of x? 8

Investigate the rule for discovering the maxima and minima values.

Find the value of x which makes $\frac{\tan^3 x}{\tan 3x}$ a maximum.

4. When x and y are both functions of a third variable z, show how to express the differential coefficients of y with respect to x in terms of those of y and x with respect to z up to the third differential coefficient. 9

If $x = r \sin \theta$

$y = r \cos \theta$

Express $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ in terms of r and θ

5. How is an expression of the form 8

$$\frac{A' + B'x + C'x^2 + \ldots + M'x^m}{A + Bx + Cx^2 + \ldots + N'x^n}$$ integrated?

Integrate $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 - 2} dx$

6. Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx$ 9

Apply your result towards the determination of the value of π.

7. Show how the methods of the Integral Calculus may be applied to determine the length of the arc of a curve. 8

Find the length of the portion of the curve

$r = ba^\theta$

between any two radii vectores.

What is the intrinsic equation to a curve?

8. Find the limit when n is infinite of the series 9

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n^2 - 1)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n^2 - 2^2)}} + \ldots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\{n^2 - (n-1)^2\}}}$$

9. Show that the general equation of the second degree 9

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

always represents a conic section; and investigate the relations between the coefficients according as one or other conic section is represented.

10. Define similar curves and centres of similarity. Show that all parabolas are similar curves. 6

11. Through five points no three of which are in one straight line, one conic section and only one can be drawn. 8

12. If a hexagon be described about a conic section the three diagonals which join opposite angles meet in a point. 9

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.L., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Four rods jointed at their extremities form a quadrilateral which may be inscribed in a circle; if they be kept in aquilibrium by two strings joining the opposite angular points, show that the tension of each string is inversely proportional to its length. 7

2. A spherical segment rests upon a sphere; find in what position the equilibrium will be stable. 8

3. A solid is composed of a hemisphere and a cone whose equal bases are placed together. Find the ratio between the dimensions of the cone and hemisphere in order that the whole may be at rest with any point of the spherical surface on a horizontal plane. 9

4. A uniform rod rests with one extremity against a rough vertical wall, the other being supported by a string of equal length fastened to a point in the wall; prove that the east angle which the string can make with the wall is $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{\mu}\right)$. 9

5. In any triangular pyramid prove that 4 times the sum of the squares of the distances of the angular points from the centre of gravity of the pyramid is equal to the sum of the squares of its edges. 11

6. In a vertical circle two chords are drawn from the extremity of a horizontal radius subtending arcs θ and 2θ; if the time down the chord of 2θ be n times that down the chord of θ, show that $\text{Sec}\,\theta = n^2 - 1$. 10

7. Find the moment of inertia of a right cone about an axis passing through its vertex and at right angles to its axis. 10

8. If S be the focus of a parabola whose axis is horizontal and plane vertical, SP the line of quickest descent from S to the curve; show that SP is inclined at 60° to the vertical. 12

9. An elastic ball is let fall from a given height above a smooth inclined plane; show that the time of making a given number of hops is the same for all inclinations of the plane. 12

10. Gravity being proportional to $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{distance}^2}$, the mass of the earth being 49 times the mass of the moon, and the radius of the earth being 4 times that of the moon; show that a seconds pendulum transported to the moon would oscillate in 7 seconds. 12

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. ABC is a right-angled triangular plate which floats in a vertical position with its right angle C immersed in water. In what position will it rest if its specific gravity be $\frac{3}{4}$ that of water and CA = $\frac{1}{2}$ CB? 7

2. A cone whose volume and specific gravity are given floats in a fluid with its vertex downwards; show that the surface of the cone in contact with the fluid is least when the vertical angle of the cone is $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. 8

3. A spherical balloon composed of material whose specific gravity is S and filled with gas of specific gravity s just floats in air—Find the thickness of the balloon. 8

4. A cylinder is filled with equal volumes of n different fluids which do not mix; the density of the uppermost is ρ, of the next 2ρ, and so on, that of the lowest being $n\rho$; prove that the whole pressures on the corresponding portions of the curved surface are in the ratios:— 10

$$1^2 : 2^2 : 3^2 \ \ldots\ \ldots : n^2$$

5. Two metals whose specific gravities are s and s' are fused together in the proportion of n to n' and form an alloy whose specific gravity is S; find how much of the volume V has been lost by condensation. 9

6. If h h' be the heights of the mercurial barometer at the commencement and end of a descent in a cylindrical diving bell of length l; show that, if d be the density of the mercury, the depth descended will be— 10

$$\text{Depth of top of bell} = (h'-h)\,d\frac{hl}{h}$$

7. Explain the principle of the Kaleidoscope and show that when the mirrors are inclined at 60° the area of the field of view is to the area of the transverse section of the tube as $2\pi + 3\sqrt{3} : \pi$. 11

1. Investigate the form of a lens of given focal length in order that the aberration of a given direct pencil of parallel rays may be the least possible. 12

9. A coin is placed at the bottom of a hemispherical basin. An observer recedes from the basin till the coin is just hidden from his view. When the basin is filled with water, the whole of the coin is just visible; find the diameter of the coin. 12

10. Two rays are incident upon a spherical reflector in the same principal plane and the angle between their directions before incidence is θ and after reflexion θ', also the angle which the arc joining their points of incidence subtends at the centre of the sphere is ϕ, prove that $\theta + \theta' = 2\phi$. 14

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.—PAPER I.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the relation between the pressure, density and temperature of a given mass of gas. 8

The air in a spherical vessel 1 foot in diameter is compressed into a globe 6 inches in diameter and the temperature is raised by $f°$: compare the pressures of the air under the two conditions. Also compare the pressures on the surfaces of the globes.

2. Two lumps of iron which weigh respectively 231·5 and 249·1 ozs having been heated to a temperature x, and then plunged into masses of water whose weights were 360 and 450 ozs, and temperatures 50° and 53·6F. respectively; the final temperatures of the mixtures were found to be 63°·5 F. and 67·12 F. respectively: what was the initial temperature x of the iron, and what its specific heat? 12

3. What is the exact ratio of the English to the French unit of heat? 7

The mechanical equivalent of heat according to metric measures is 424 kilogram-meters; from this deduce the equivalent of the English foot-pound unit.

4. The specific heat of air under constant pressure is greater than that under constant volume. State the ratio, and explain why this is the case. 12

How did Mayer from this ratio determine the "mechanical equivalent" of heat?

5. Give an account of Kirchhoff's reproduction, by artifical means, of the lines of Frauenhofer, and the manner in which he applied his discovery to explain the constitution of the sun. 8

6. A musical string vibrates 400 times in a second: state what occurs when you shorten or lengthen the string without altering its tension, and also what occurs when you alter the tension without altering its length. 9

7. What are the chief laws of electrolysis? I pass the same electric current successively, through separate solutions of the following salts:—cupric chloride, plumbic acetate, argentic nitrate, and cuprous chloride; when the current is interrupted, it is found that 100 grams of copper have been reduced from the cupric chloride: what will be the weight of metal deposited from each of the other solutions. 12

8 The same electric current is sent, in succession, through two spirals of platinum wire, both being included in the same circuit. Both spirals feel warm to the hand. One of the spirals is then heated to redness in a spirit-lamp: what will be the effect on the temperature of the other? 10

9 A current from a single cell is sent round a tangent compass and a certain deflection obtained. A current from a battery of 20 of the same cells does not sensibly augment the deflection—Why is this possible? 12

10. When a pair of needles in astatic combination are of precisely equal strength they set at right angles to the magnetic meridian. Explain the mechanical cause of this action. 10

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.—PAPER II.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. A wire 255 millimeters in length weighs ·172 of a gram. What length of it would be required to make a centigram 'rider'? 5

2. A given mass of gas (preserved at a constant temperature) measured 150 cubic centimeters when the barometer stood at 760 m. m. On the following day its volume was found to have decreased 1·52 cubic centimeters: calculate the alteration in the height of the barometer which must have ensued. 10

3. A balloon containing 1,200 cubic meters of coal-gas under a pressure of 770 m. m. ascends until the barometer stands at 530 m. m. What volume would the gas in the balloon now occupy, supposing none to have escaped? 10

4. Calculate the vapour-density of a substance (hexyl hydride) from the following data obtained by Dumas' method:—Weight of bulb filled with dry air at 15°·6 and 760 m. m., = 23·449 grams. Weight of bulb filled with the vapour at 110° and 760 m. m. = 23·720 grams. Capacity of globe = 178 cubic centimeters. Residual air = 0. 20

5. How many cubic centimeters of oxygen and hydrogen measured at 12° C. and 762 m. m. can be obtained by the electrolysis of 10 grams of water? 10

6. Stas found that 91·462 grams of metallic silver, when heated in a stream of chlorine gas, yielded 121·4993 grams of argentic chloride. Calculate, from this, the atomic weight of chlorine. 10

7. From what height must a block of ice (weighing 50 kilograms) fall, that the heat generated by its collision with the earth may be just sufficient to melt it? 10

8. 100 cubic centimeters of ammonia gas are completely decomposed by a series of electric sparks, yielding 200 cubic centimeters of mixed hydrogen and nitrogen: an excess of oxygen is next added, when the volume of the mixture is found to measure 290 cubic centimeters. The mixed gases are now exploded, after which the residual gas is found to measure 65 cubic centimetres. From these data show that ammonia gas is correctly represented by the formula NH_3. 25

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC.—PAPER I.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The analysis of a mineral gave the following numbers:— 6

Silicon	26·27
Calcium	18·43
Magnesium	11·06
Oxygen	44·24
	100·00

Give its empirical formula.

2. Describe fully the methods of preparing metallic sodium and caustic soda. 7

3. How would you perform the qualitative analysis of a solid containing the following ingredients:—baric sulphate, strontic carbonate, calcic phosphate, ferrous oxalate, ammonia alum, zincic sulphate, and Prussian blue? 12

4. Distinguish between a 'reducing agent' and an 'oxidising agent.' Classify under these heads:—chlorine water, nitrous acid, chromic anhydride, sulphurous acid, hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and potassic cyanide. 9

5. In dissolving zinc in hydrochloric acid, the evolved hydrogen was collected and found to measure 250 cubic centimeters at 0° C. and 760 *m. m.* pressure. How much zinc was dissolved? 8

6. Chlorine gas is passed through an aqueous solution of each of the following substances, the solution being first acidulated with hydrochloric acid:—calcic iodide, stannous chloride, ferrous sulphate, chromic chloride, manganous chloride and potassic nitrite. Give an equation showing the chemical change, if any, which takes place in each solution. 10

7. A piece of sodium was completely converted into chloride by the absorption of 200 cubic centimeters of chlorine measured at 0°C. and 760 *m.m.* barometric pressure: what was the weight of the sodium? 9

8. How would you determine the absolute thermal effect of a sample of coal and the amount of sulphur contained in it? 10

9. How would you effect the analysis of atmospheric air, so as to determine the amount of its hygrometric moisture, its carbonic acid, its oxygen, and its nitrogen? 10

10. What is the composition of crystals of sodium hyposulphite; how is the salt made, and what change does it experience when brought into contact with iodine? 10

11. How is phosphorus prepared from bone-ash? Give equations and a sketch of the apparatus required. 9

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC—PAPER II.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Coal contains about 2 per cent of nitrogen. Assuming that 75 per cent of this amount escapes as ammonia on distillation, calculate the quantity of coal required to furnish the necessary amount of sal-ammoniac to produce 10 kilograms of 'liquor ammonia.' 20

2. Manchester coal-gas contains 35 per cent (by volume) of marsh gas: calculate the weight of this gas in a gasometer holding 100,000 cubic feet of such coal-gas. 10

3. Required the weight of chalk necessary to convert 50 tons of soda crystals into bicarbonate. 10

4. V volumes of a hydrocarbon, $C_n H_{2n}$, are submitted to combustion. How many volumes of oxygen are required to burn it completely, and how many volumes of carbonic anhydride are generated? 10

5. Deduce the formula of soda-feldspar from the following results of its analysis:— 20

SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	CaO	MgO	K_2O	Na_2O
68·45	18·71	0·27	0·50	0·18	0·65	11·24.

6. How would you *separate* tin, antimony, and arsenic from a solution containing all three? 15

7. Give the formula and percentage of metal in the mineral called *Malachite*. 10

8. How is 'platinum black' prepared, and what are its characteristic properties? 5

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain, and fully account for, the various phenomena of rain, snow, and hail. 5

It is stated that during a ball in Norway, the windows of the room being suddenly opened, a quantity of snow fell in the room. Account for this phenomenon.

2. Describe Robinson's anemometer. What relation is found to exist between the velocity of the cups and that of the air? 6

3. Explain briefly the cause of the *mirage*. 7

4. Describe the formation of clouds, and name the different kinds of clouds. Explain the cause of the greyness and intense blueness in the colours of the sky. 7

5. Describe any form of maximum thermometer. Describe a mercurial minimum thermometer. 8

6. In order to determine the magnetic condition of the earth at any place on its surface, three magnetic elements are necessary. What are these, and how may each be determined? 10

7. Give a brief account of the principal details of the Physical Geography of the Asiatic part of the great continent. 10

8. Explain clearly why there is a difference of local time between London and Bombay. What is the hour at Aden (longitude 45° E.) when it is 8 a.m. in London? What is the hour at new Orleans (longitude 90° W.) at the same time? 8

9. What countries have rainy seasons? In what parts of the world does rain fall occasionally all the year round? 8

In what countries does rain very rarely fall?

In what part of the world is the heaviest recorded rainfall?

10. Describe the usual succession of events in an eruption of the ordinary kind from a volcanic crater. What is the present condition of volcanic activity in Central Asia? 9

11. What are the differences recognized in earthquake movements, and of what kind are the earthquakes that have been felt in England? What relation has been suggested between earthquake bands and the general form of the land? 10

12. Give an account of the Indian Ocean accompanied by a diagram. State the estimated extent of this ocean, its prevailing currents, its winds, its chief islands, and the principal rivers that flow into it. 12

WEDNESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the construction and principle of action of a simple hygrometer. What is a psychrometric hygrometer? 5

2. Give a comparative statement of the normal velocities of wind, sound, light, and electricity. 5

3. Give concise definitions of the following terms:—Hurricane, tornado, typhoon, symoom, sirocco, aurora, cyclone; and state what countries they are chiefly confined to. 15

4. Explain the supposed influence of the Gulf stream on the climate of the British Isles. 10

5. State some facts which seem to point to a magnetic sympathy between the earth and sun. 15

6. Explain the cause of the phenomenon termed twilight. Where is its duration longest? 5

7. Estimate, roughly, the height of a hill station above sea-level, from the fact that the average height of the barometer there is 28·2 inches. 10

8. Given that water boils on the top of a mountain at 208° Fah., what is its approximate height? 10

9. Why is summer hotter than winter in the Northern hemisphere? 5

10. What instances are there of springs lost on the cutting down of forests being recovered on replanting? Give particulars. 20

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHALOR OF LAWS, 1875-76.

EXAMINERS.

The Honourable Rao Saheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

C. F. FARRAN, B.A.

W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

THE HONOURABLE RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK;

C. F. FARRAN, B.A.; W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is necessary to constitute a law proper? Give an instance of a law proper, pointing out how it fulfils these requirements. 6

2. Adopting the classification of laws given by Austin, state, with your reasons, under what heads you would arrange the following:— 15

(*a*). Honour thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

(*b*). Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed.

(*c*). Things equal to the same thing are equal to one another.

(*d*). The players shall play in turn, and any player playing out of his turn shall miss his next turn and forfeit all the points already scored by him.

(*e*). The king said to the people: "Eat no food this day till evening, and if any man eat food until the evening, he shall surely die the death."

3. It has been objected to our criminal law that "though it provides for the punishment of those who infringe, it contains no provision for the reward of those who observe, its regulations." Discuss fully this objection, and also what you consider to be the best means for the prevention of crime. 12

4. What is the meaning of the term *privilegium* as used in Roman law? Give an instance of what the Romans would have called *privilegium* recognized in our law, and show how it may be also included in the term *general law*. 5

5. In what actions had the *judex* jurisdiction to apportion among the litigants the subject-matter of the action? Give 10

an example of the *formula* in an action of this nature, pointing out the various parts into which it is divided, with their technical names.

6. What was the *actio injuriarum*, against whom did it lie, and under what circumstances could it be prosecuted by the heirs of a deceased person? 5

7. Describe the modes in which a person in the time of Justinian could become *sui juris*, and how, and to what extent they severally operated. 10

8. What are the terms in the English law corresponding to *tutor* and *curator* in the Roman law? In what did the functions of the *tutor* differ from those of the *curator*? 5

9. Explain:— 15

(*a*). "The Roman family was modelled on a civil rather than a natural basis."

(*b*). "The person of individuals never became extinct."

(*c*). "Some things by the law of nature are common to all; some are public; some belong to corporate bodies; and some belong to no one."

10. What were *obligationes consensu*, and in what respects did they differ from the other *obligationes* recognized by the Roman law? 10

11. State fully, giving instances, how under the Roman law a partnership was dissolved by the act of the law, as distinguished from the act of the parties. 7

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS, AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

THE HONOURABLE RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK;

C. F. FARRAN, B.A.; W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is real and personal, moveable and immoveable property? Classify the following items of property under the heads moveable and immoveable:— 7

(*a*) A Patilki wattan.

(*b*) A Joshi's right to officiate at village ceremonials.

(*c*) A political stipend of Rs. 500 a year for life.

(*d*) An allowance of Rs. 100 annually from the Treasury to a Pir's tomb.

2. What is the period of majority for Hindus, Parsis, Khojas, Deccan Mussulmans, and Christians? By what law is the status of a man in respect to capacity to contract and make a will, to be determined? 7

3. Describe the legal position in respect to right of property of husband and wife, respectively, according to the Indian Succession Act, and the Hindu and Muhammadan laws? By what law are the Parsis governed in this respect? 8

4. Briefly state (*a*) who can adopt, (*b*) who can be adopted, (*c*) who cannot be adopted. 6

5. Discuss fully what you consider to be self-acquired property, and state rules for its descent in divided and undivided families. 10

6. What is Stridhan? Enumerate the different kinds of stridhana, and give rules regarding its descent. 7

7. State the requisites of a marriage according to the Hindu and Muhammadan laws; and the modes by which divorce can be obtained. State the different forms of marriage recognized by the Hindu law, and their effects as regards succession. 10

8. State the law of domicile as laid down in Act X. of 1865. 6

9. State the sources of Hindu Law, and the chief points of difference between the several Schools, as now recognized. 10

10. What is the effect of an adoption on an alienation of the adopter's property previous to the adoption. 6

11. What is a gift? When can it be set aside under the Hindu Law? What is the Muhammadan Law on the subject? 7

12. A., a separated Hindu, dies, leaving behind him B., a daughter-in-law, and C. and D., the two sons of a deceased brother. Who will succeed to A? Give reasons for your answer. 6

13. A. is the son of B., a Súdra, by a concubine, whose husband was living at the time of A.'s birth. A. claims B.'s property as his *dásiputra*, and is opposed by B.'s brother's sons. Who is entitled to succeed, and why? 10

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

THE LAW OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

THE HONOURABLE RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK;

C.F. FARRAN, B.A.; W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How far is the owner of land liable for injury caused by water, which, having been collected on his land, escapes and causes injury to the property of his neighbour? In answering this question consider the well-known case of Fletcher *v.* Rylands (Law Rep. 3 H. L. 330) and the case lately decided by the Privy Council (Madras Railway Co. *v.* Zemindar of Carvatenagarum (Law Rep. 1 Ind. App. 364). 9

2. A, the owner of a tenement in which there is an ancient window overlooking the property of B, is desirous of enlarging such window; can B in any way prevent his doing so? Explain the principle on which the decision in Tapling *v.* Jones (11 Ho. Lo. Ca. 290) is based. Is the principle of that decision applicable in Courts of Equity? 9

3. The owner of a tenement in which there is an ancient window closes it. Is his prescriptive right to the use of such window thereby lost? Answer fully. 7

4. How far is a married woman capable of acquiring and holding property independently of her husband according to English Law? Trace the history of the law upon this subject in England and India. 7

5. How far are trusts for accumulation restrained by English and Indian Statute law, respectively? What are the limits which the law imposes upon the creation of *contingent remainders* and *executory interests*? 9

6. What is the legal distinction between the "Memorandum of Association" and the "Articles of Association" of a Joint Stock Company? How does a person become a member of such a Company? What, in your opinion, would be the effect of introducing into the Memorandum of Association of a Company a declaration not required by law to be contained in it? 8

7. State generally the rules which guide Courts of Equity in granting or refusing to grant specific performance of a contract. 7

8. In what cases was interest claimable or allowed at Common law? How has the Common law been altered in this respect by legislation? 6

9. What are Covenants running with the land? Who may sue and be sued upon them? 7

10. Define the terms 'pledge,' 'pawner' and 'pawnee.' What are the rights and liabilities respectively of the pawnee of goods? Who can make a valid pledge of goods? 6

11. A (a resident of Bombay) in London verbally contracts to purchase from B 50 shares in a Joint Stock Company registered in London, and fails to perform his contract. B sues A for damages in Bombay in respect of such breach of contract. Can such suit be successfully maintained? State fully the reasons for your answer. 7

12. How far (if at all) is contributory negligence on the part of (*a*) the person injured, (*b*) some third person, a defence to an action for negligence against an alleged wrong doer? Illustrate your answer by examples. 6

13. A, the owner of a horse, consigns it by railway from Bombay to Narel. On the arrival of the horse at Narel A, at the request of the Station Master there, assists in removing the horse from the horse-box, and while so doing is injured through the negligence of the servants of the Company. State the principles which determine whether or not the Company is liable to compensate A for the injury he has so sustained. 6

14. Explain the following terms:—'Bottomy,' 'freight,' constructive total loss,' 'general average,' 'particular average,' 'acceptance for honour,' 'crossed cheque,' 'voidable contract,' 'stoppage in transit.' 6

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES, AND OF PROCEDURE, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

THE HONOURABLE RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK;

C. F. FARRAN, B.A.; W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

[The figures to the right indicate full mark.]

1. Describe the various modes in which the attachment of property is to be made; and state how far private alienation of such property is valid or otherwise. 7

2. What are the remedies open, (*a*) to a purchaser at a Court's sale in a case where it turns out that the judgment-debtor had no right, title or interest, in the property sold as his; and (*b*) to a person whose moveable property has been seized and sold in the execution of a decree against a third person. 10

3. Discuss fully the grounds on which a review of judgment may be applied for, in the Original and Appellate Courts, and state the procedure which must be followed. 6

4. State the offences which may be compounded; and the result of such compounding. 5

5. State the functions of the High Court under the new Code of Criminal Procedure (*a*) as a Court of reference; (*b*) as a Court of appeal; (*c*) as a Court of revision. 8

6. What is the difference at Common Law between a felony and a misdemeanour? Is this distinction observed to any, and if so what, extent in the law as administered in this country? 7

7. Discuss fully how far the criminal law ought to take cognizance of the intention with which an act is done. 12

8. What offence is A guilty of in each of the following instances? Give the reasons for your answer, and state the maximum punishment to which A is liable in each case:— 15

(*a*). A is one of an assembly of five persons met together with a common object of making counterfeit guineas.

(*b*). A, at the request of B, a Government servant, writes to B a letter purporting to be written by C, with the intent that B by means of this letter may obtain leave of absence from his departmental superior.

(*c*) A, pretending to be the owner of a field, which in reality belongs to B, sells it to C, who takes possession of the field, but pays no part of the purchase-money to A.

(*d*). A, a Chinaman, equips a vessel in Bombay for the coast of Zanzibar, with the intention of enlisting African troops for the purpose of deposing the present Gaekwar and restoring Malharao.

(*e*). A, the lessee of land belonging to B, on which a chawl has been erected by a trespasser C, sees a number of the armed servants of B approaching for the purpose of destroying the chawl. Fearing

that a disturbance will ensue, A conceals himself. A fight takes place between the servants of B and the servants of C, and a man on each side is killed.

9. When are the opinions of witnesses admissible in evidence? 6

12. In what case can a husband and wife give evidence for or against each other? How far do the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act coincide with and differ from the English law on the same subject? 6

11. Compare the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act as to proving the contents of written documents by oral admissions of such contents made by one of the parties to a suit, with the English rule of evidence upon the same subject. 6

12. What questions can be asked of a witness in cross-examination, and in what cases may evidence be adduced to contradict the answers given by a witness in cross-examination? 8

13. When (if at all) may oral evidence be adduced to explain the contents of a written document? 4

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

W. F. KNAPP, M.R.C.S. ..... H. DETATHAM, L.R.C.P., Lond.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. ... J. T. GRAY, L.R.C.P., Lond., A.K.C.	In Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
W. GRAY, M.B. ..... D.S. KEMP, F.C.S.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D. ..... SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

W. F. KNAPP, M.R.C.S.; H. DETATHAM, L.R.C.P.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate in their order the branches of the Abdominal Aorta, and give their distribution. 20

2. How is the Brachial plexus formed? Describe its arrangement, and enumerate its branches, mentioning the muscles supplied by them. 20

3. Describe the 3rd nerve. What are the anatomical peculiarities observed in paralysis of this nerve? How is the ophthalmic ganglion formed? 20

4. Describe the Pubic portion of the Os Innominatum, and the petrous portion of the Temporal Bone. 20

5. Describe the minute anatomy, and the glandular appendages of the small Intestine. 20

MONDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.;

J. T. GRAY, L.R.C.P., LOND., A.K.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Give the minute anatomy of the Kidney. What are the solids of the urine, what are their proportionate quantities, and whence are they derived? 25

2. Describe the microscopical anatomy and give the functions of the Spinal Cord. 20

3. What are the recognized causes of the Heart's normal sounds? Describe the mechanism of the impulse. 20

4. Name and write a short description of the preparations under the microscopes numbered 1, 2, and 3. 15

5. What members of the classes Arachnida and Myriapoda are venomous? Describe the apparatus in each by which the venom is injected. 10

6. Describe the metamorphoses of a Lepidopterous insect. 10

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, &c.

W. GRAY, M.B.; D.S. KEMP, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the principal difficulties in producing a uniform and lasting voltaic current; and how are they met? Why is platinum wire employed when it is desired to develop heat in the circuit? 12

2. Describe and explain the uses of the Electrophorus, and any form of Electrometer. What is a Dielectric? 12

3. What space is occupied under ordinary atmospheric pressure by 5 grammes of Hydrogen at 0° Centigrade, and what at 100° Centigrade? 12

4. Describe the preparation and properties of Iodine, and any five of its compounds, including that with Hydrogen. 15

5. How is Aluminum prepared? Give an account of its Oxide; and of Alum and its manufacture. What other salts resemble common Alum, and in what characters? 12

6. Describe briefly the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, and give a short account of the acids or salts of the less important oxides of sulphur. 13

7. Write the formula of Plumbic Nitrate; explain its action in reddening solution of Litmus; and give an example of each of the following with their formulæ:— 12

Neutral or Normal Salts.
Acid Salts.
Basic Salts.
Double Salts.
Sub-Salts.

8. What is Benzoyle; and how is its Hydride usually obtained? Describe by an equation the change which the latter undergoes by oxidation. What substance is represented by the following formula?— 12

$$C_2 H_5 , C_7 H_5 O_2$$

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACY.

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D.;

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms Root, Rhizome, Tuber, Corm, Bulb, and give examples of each used in medicine. 15

2. Describe the functions of Respiration, Absorption, Assimilation and Transpiration in plants. 15

3. Give the Botanical characters of the Palmaceæ as regards stem, leaves and their appendages, inflorescence, flowers including perianth and essential organs of reproduction, fruit, seed, and embryo. 20

What are the most important products derived from this order, and name the species which produce them.

4. What are Diuretics? Name the saline Diuretics and give the dose of each. 15

5. State the relative quantity of Opium in Tinctura Opii; Tinctura Camphoræ Comp; Enema Opii; Pil Saponis Comp; Pil Plumbi c Opio; Pulv Kino Comp; Pulv Cretæ Aromaticus c Opio; Pulv Ipecacuanhæ Comp; and give the doses of each of these preparations. 15

6. Name the officinal preparations of Ipecacuanha, Senna, and Catechu. Give the Therapeutics and doses. 20

VI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.

Examiners.

W. G. Hunter, M D., F.R.C.P. ...	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
F G. Joynt, M.D.	
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B. ...	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.	
A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C P.E., L.M.E.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	
Sibsey Smith, M.D.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
W. Gray, M.B.	

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P.; F. G. JOYNT, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the several varieties of Vegetable Parasitic Diseases of the Skin? Describe the general characters of Tinea Versicolor or Chloasma together with the microscopic appearance of the fungus. Give the treatment. 25

2. What are the chief causes of Dropsy? 25

State the conditions which would lead you to have recourse to paracentesis of the Thorax in effusion into the Pleura.

3. Describe the phenomena of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. Differentiate the affection from some other for which it might be mistaken. Add the prognosis and treatment. 25

4. What is meant by Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs? What are its Pathological causes? Describe the more important symptoms and physical signs before cavities have formed. 25

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, OPHTHALMIC AND DENTAL SURGERY.

J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.D., F.R.C.S.;

W. F. KNAPP, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the causes and treatment of curvatures of the Spine. 20

2. Give the diagnosis of Scrotal Tumours in connection with the Testicle, and the treatment to be adopted in each instance. 20

3. Describe the results of the application of a ligature in the course of an artery (Femoral), and the means adopted in surgery for the local treatment of Hæmorrhage. 20

4. Give the symptoms of Hard Cataract, and minutely describe, step by step, Von Graefe's operation for its removal. 20

5. Describe the plan of treatment to be adopted in filling teeth when the lining membrane is exposed from Caries. 20

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A. H. HUGHES, M.D., M.R.C.S.ENG., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.;

E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the causes of rupture of the Uterus during labour. To what extent may it take place? Describe the most common situation, and give the symptoms and treatment you would adopt. 20

2. What are the symptoms indicative of death of the fœtus *in utero*? 20

3. Give the causes, symptoms and treatment of accidental hœmorrhage before delivery. 20

4. At what time after birth does hereditary Syphilis most commonly manifest itself? Give the symptoms, prognosis, and treatment. 20

5. State the different constitutional and local causes of Menorrhagia. What is the most frequent local cause? Diagnose and treat it. 20

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the first signs of putrefaction in a dead body, and what circumstances influence the time at which they appear? In what order of rapidity do the various organs putrefy? 13

2. State clearly what rules you would adopt in making a medico-legal examination in a case of alleged rape. 14

3. Give a summary of the proper mode of procedure for conducting a *post-mortem* examination in a case of suspected Irritant Poisoning. How should the organs reserved for chemical analysis be secured and transmitted? What evidence of Irritant Poisoning and also of the presence of a Poison may you obtain by a Physical examination of the Viscera? 18

4. How would you distinguish between a case of Suicidal and one of Homicidal Hanging? What may be the immediate cause of death in such cases? 14

5. If called upon to examine an adult man for Life Assurance, what points would you especially consider in determining whether he was eligible for assurance or not, mentioning those diseases which by heredity demand either an increased premium or render an applicant ineligible. 16

6. By what means, practicable on a large scale, may hard water be rendered fit for domestic use? Explain the principle of the process you adopt. 11

7. Place in their order of value as nutritive agents the different Cereals used for food; and state in what respect Rice is deficient as an article of diet, and how it should be supplemented to render it efficient. 14

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Examiners.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P. ...	In Practice of Physic.
F. G. Joynt, M.D.	
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B. ...	In Surgery.
E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	
A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.	In Midwifery.
G. Y. Hunter, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.	

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIC.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.; F. G. JOYNT, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the symptoms of Aphasia? Describe the more common structural lesions found associated with it. 30

2. Aortic Regurgitant Disease.—Describe its secondary effects in the Heart and on the general system, and illustrate the manner in which they are induced. Describe the character of a Sphygmographic trace of the pulse in this condition. State the prognosis and the treatment to be adopted. 35

3. Give the pathogenesis of Dilated Bronchi. Mention some other diseases for which this condition may be mistaken, and state the criteria of a differential diagnosis on which you would rely. Give an outline of the treatment. 35

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY.

J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng.;

E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the causes and treatment of Ununited Fractures in Long Bones. 25

2. Give the pathology, prognosis, and treatment of Spina Bifida. 25

3. Minutely describe the operation for excision of the Hip-joint. 25

4. Give the symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of Diffuse Corneitis (including the vascular, non-vascular, and syphilitic varieties). 25

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY.

A. H. HUGHES, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.;

G.Y. HUNTER, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different varieties of Extra-uterine gestation. Give the symptoms and treatment. 20

2. Describe the different abnormal conditions of the passages which give rise to unnatural labour. 20

3. Describe the symptoms, causes, and treatment of Retroversion during pregnancy. 20

4. Describe the various uses of the Uterine sound. What caution is necessary in its introduction, and what information can be gained by its use? 20

5. Give the causes and treatment of inversion of the Uterus in its acute and in its chronic forms. 20

VIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HAUGHTON, M.A. ...	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, Esq. ...	
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ...	In Experimental and Natural Science.
W. GRAY, M. B.	
Lieut.-Colonel J. H. WHITE, R.E. ...	In Engineering.
Major G. L. C. MERRIWETHER, R.E.	

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A man sold at 48 and 95 respectively 500 Ordinary Stock in the L. and Y. Railway paying a dividend at the rate of 12½, and 800 Preference Stock in the L. and N. W. Railway paying a dividend of 4 per cent. He then invested one quarter of the money in the Fylde Waterworks Co., where the £24 share paying interest at 6 per cent was at £6 premium; £150 in the Knot End Railway which paid no interest; and the remainder in Lancaster Bank Shares at par: what rate of interest must he receive from the Bank in order to increase his annual income by £12·5? 10

2. Simplify the following:— 10

(a) $2\sqrt{92{\cdot}3521} + \sqrt{95443{\cdot}993} - 4\sqrt{167{\cdot}9616}$

(b) $\sqrt{7-4\sqrt{3}}$

3. What are *common* logarithms and what *Napierian*? 10

What is the *modulus* of the common system? Shew that the Napierian base is incommensurable.

4. If $3s = a+b+c$, prove that— 10

$$(s-a)^4 + (s-b)^4 + (s-c)^4$$
$$= 2\left\{(s-b)^3(s-c)^2 + (s-c)^2(s-a)^2 + (s-a)^2(s-b)^2\right\}$$

5. Distinguish between a *quadratic expression* and a *quadratic equation*. 10

Shew that whatever real value x may have, $ax^2 + bx + c$ and a never differ in sign except when the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are possible and different, and x is taken so as to lie between them.

6. The sum, first term and common difference of an Arithmetical Progression being given, find the number of terms, and explain why two values are generally obtained. How many terms of the series ·0053, ·0056, ·0059, &c., will amount to ·0605? 10

7. Find the sum of the fourth powers of the first n natural numbers. 10

8. What do you mean by an *infinite* series in Geometrical Progression? Shew how to effect the summation of such a series, and hence find the value of a mixed circulating decimal. 10

9. Investigate the greatest term in the expansion of $(1 +)^n$, n being positive and integral. 10

10. Find the number of homogeneous products of r dimensions which can be formed out of n letters and their powers. 10

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; KEBO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the square on the whole line thus produced, and the square on the part of it produced, are together double of the square on half the line bisected and of the square on the line made up of the half and the part produced. 8

Divide a straight line into two parts such that the sum of the squares on the parts may be the least possible.

2. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 12

By means of this proposition find the value of sin 18°.

3. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which likewise cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle. 6

4. If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane. 7

5. Prove geometrically that $\cot(A+B) = \dfrac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B}$ 10

and deduce the formula for $\cot(A-B)$.

6. Obtain a formula which shall include all angles having the same secant. 10

7. Explain fully the convention adopted with respect to positive and negative lines and angles. 11

Trace the changes in sign and value of $\cos\theta - \sin\theta$ as θ changes from o to 2π.

8 What do you mean by *inverse* trigonometrical functions? 12

Interpret and simplify the expression $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1-\tan^2\theta}{2\tan\theta}\right)$

Prove that $\sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5} + \sin^{-1}\frac{5}{13} + \sin^{-1}\frac{16}{65} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

9 The squares of the sides of a triangle are in A. P.; shew that the tangents of the angles are in H. P. 11

10. Investigate an expression for the radius of the circle circumscribed about a triangle ABC, and shew that if its centre be upon the circumference of the inscribed circle of the triangle, then 13

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \sqrt{2}.$$

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If three forces acting on a particle keep it in equilibrium, and a triangle be drawn having its sides parallel to the lines of action of the forces, shew that the sides of the triangle will be proportional to the forces respectively parallel to them. 6

2. The circumference of a circle is divided into a given even number of equal parts, and from one of the points of division straight lines are drawn to the rest; shew that if these straight lines represent forces acting at the points, the direction of the resultant coincides with the diameter through the point. Find also the magnitude of the resultant. 10

3. Define *Centre of parallel forces.* 6

Find the centre of like parallel forces of 7, 2, 8, 4, and 6 lbs, which act in order at equal distances apart along a straight line.

4. Define a *couple*. Shew that a system of forces acting on a rigid body can in general be reduced to a couple and a single force acting at an arbitrary point in the plane. 8

5. A triangle can turn in its own plane round a point which coincides with the centre of the inscribed circle, and forces acting along the sides keep the triangle in equilibrium; shew that one of the forces is equal to the sum of the other two. 8

6. Given the centre of gravity of a part of a body and also the centre of gravity of the whole body; find the centre of gravity of the remainder. 12

A quarter of a triangle is cut off by a straight line drawn parallel to one of the sides; find the C. G. of the remaining piece.

7. What is the ratio of the Power to the Weight, when there is equilibrium on the lever? 10

A lever is in equilibrium under the action of forces P and Q, and is also in equilibrium when P is trebled and Q is increased by 6 lbs: find the magnitude of P and Q.

8. What are the requisites of a good balance? Why is it that in the construction of a good balance more attention is paid to its *sensibility* than to its *stability*? 10

9. What is the ratio of P to W in a combination of wheels and axles? 10

Describe the Differential Axle or Chinese Wheel, and find its *mechanical advantage*.

10. Shew that in the system, called the first system of Pullies, $P : W :: 1 : 2^n$, when n is the number of moveable Pullies. 8

What would be the ratio of P to W if the weights of the Pullies were taken into account?

11. A weight W resting on an inclined plane would be supported by a power P acting horizontally, or by a power Q acting parallel to the plane; shew that— 6

$$\frac{1}{Q^2} = \frac{1}{P^2} + \frac{1}{W^2}.$$

12. The tangent of the angle of a screw is $\frac{1}{4}$, the radius of the cylinder 4 inches, and the length of the power-arm 2 feet; find the ratio of W to P. 6

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A., KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A body starting from rest is acted upon by a uniform force f in a fixed direction: if s be the space described in the time t, then— 8

$$s = \tfrac{1}{2} f t^2$$

2. Show that the time of falling from rest down a chord of a vertical circle from the highest point, is constant. 10

Find the line of quickest descent from a given point to a given straight line.

3. A body in passing over 9 feet has its velocity increased from 4 to 5; find the whole space described from rest and the acceleration. 8

4. State *the second law of Motion*. 8

Shew that the velocity of a projectile at any point of its path is that which would be acquired in falling from the directrix to the point.

5. Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a smooth fixed pully; find the tension of the string and the acceleration. 8

6. Two bodies are moving in the same direction with velocities 7 and 5, and after impact their velocities are 5 and 6 respectively; find the index of elasticity. 8

7. How do you find the pressure exerted by a fluid on a surface immersed in it? 10

An equilateral triangle is immersed in a fluid with its vertex in the surface of the fluid, its base horizontal, and its plane making an angle θ with the horizon. Find the whole pressure on the plane of the triangle.

8. State the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. When is this equilibrium unstable? 8

9. The volumes of two substances of known specific gravities, which form a compound, are given. How do you find the specific gravity of the compound? 8

The specific gravities of gold and silver are 19·5 and 10·5, respectively; find the specific gravity of the compound in which 4 volumes of gold are combined with one of silver.

10. If the atmosphere be supposed to be divided into indefinitely thin strata of equal thickness, the densities of the air in these strata, as we ascend, will be in Geometrical Progression. 8

11. Explain the method of finding the difference of altitude of two stations above the Earth's surface by means of the Barometer. 8

12. Explain the construction and use of the Hydraulic Ram. 8

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the difference between the terms '*Temperature*' and '*Quantity of heat*,' and state how they are severally measured. 5

2. Explain how the '*boiling point*' in a thermometer is defined. 8

If the sum of the readings on Fahrenheit's and the Centigrade thermometers be zero for the same temperature, find the reading of each thermometer.

3. Describe any experiment which shows that water has a point of maximum density. What would be the consequence were this not the case? 6

4. State Boyle and Marriotte's law, and describe a method by which its truth may be experimentally demonstrated. 16

If 20 cubic inches of air whose temperature is 56° F. and elastic force 28·3 inches be expanded to 25 cubic inches by the application of heat, and if the elastic force become 31 inches; calculate the temperature.

5. How do ebullition and evaporation differ? 9

Describe experiments which shew that the temperature at which ebullition takes place in any liquid is dependent on the pressure on its surface.

6. What is meant by a volatile liquid? 8
A volatile liquid slightly warmed is dropped on the hand which immediately afterwards feels intensely chilled; what is the cause of this?

7. Why is water which is kept in a porous earthen vessel colder than water kept in a copper vessel, and why is this effect more observable in dry than in damp weather? 7

8. You are furnished with two Leyden jars, one of which you are to charge in the usual way;—how will you proceed? You are then required to charge the second jar by the electricity from the external coating of the first. How is this electricity generated, and what arrangement will you make to send it into the second jar? 10

9. Describe the Electrophorus, and explain the principle of its action. 7

10. A sheet of gutta percha is laid on a sheet of tin foil, and a second sheet of tin foil is laid over the gutta percha. If the lower foil be connected with the earth and the upper with an electrical machine, what occurs when the machine is set in action? 10

11. What is meant by the term 'electrical induction'? If a person stand on an insulating stool near an electrical machine in action, what is his electrical condition? If the hand of the person on the stool be held by another person standing on the ground, what will be the condition of the former while the machine continues in action? 10

12. I stand on an insulating stool and present a needle to the positively charged prime conductor of an electrical machine. I throw away the needle and find myself electrified. With what electricity will I be charged, and how can I prove that I am charged with this electricity? 10

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; W. GRAY, M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the preparation, properties, and uses of the principal Oxides of Chlorine. 17

2. How does Phosphorus exist in nature? How is it prepared? What are its varieties, and their properties? Describe the preparation of Phosphuretted Hydrogen. 17

3. Describe the mode of preparation, and mention the composition and properties of Marsh gas, Nitric oxide, Hydrofluoric acid, and Bisulphide of Carbon. 17

4. Define :—Oxide, Acid, Base, Salt-radical, Acid Salt, and Indifferent oxide. Give illustrative examples? 17

5. What is a Hydrate? Give examples. What do you mean by Water of Crystallization, Water of Constitution, Efflorescent and Deliquescent substances, and Cold and Hot saturated solutions? 17

6. What is meant by the *atomicity* of elements? Illustrate your answer by examples. 15

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK.

LIEUT.-COL. J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

MAJOR G. L. C. MERREWETHER, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. For general use what length of chain is the most convenient? How is it divided? When the sole object is to obtain acreage, what description of chain is specially adapted, and why? 8

2. To what errors is a chain liable, and what precautions should be taken to guard against them? 8

3. Where should the Surveyor be while a line is being chained, and upon what should he insist, and why? 7

4. One radius and its tangential point being given, show how to find the other radius and tangential point of the serpentine curve. 11

5. Explain how to make in the 5 inch Y Theodolite the adjustments of the Telescope for parallax and collimation. 9

6. In the Roorkee Manual of Surveying 13 hints are given as to the treatment of Theodolites, Levels, &c. What are they? 20

7. Explain how to find the height of a point on an inaccessible hill without the use of instruments. 12

8. Construct a scale of 7 miles to the inch, showing furlongs diagonally. 8

9. Give a simple rule for correcting the error occasioned by refraction. 7

10. In the Y Level explain how to set the telescope at right angles to the horizontal axis. 10

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

LIEUT.-COL. J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

MAJOR G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Of what materials do Gneiss and Mica Slate consist? 11

In what respects do they resemble and differ from granite?

Where are they generally found, how placed, and for what purposes are they suited?

2 In quarrying what do you mean by "the line of least resistance"? 7

3. Mention some of the indications by which a sound and well burnt brick may be known, and explain how it is that a brick suffers from insufficient burning. 9

4. Describe, generally, the Sindh, or flame, brick kiln, and give a plan of it, with longitudinal and cross sections, not to scale, but with main dimensions figured. 15

5. For what description of works are artificial puzzuolanas unsuited, and why? 8

6. What are the three great points to be attended to in applying mortars? 9

7. Describe the method of artificial seasoning of timber known as Davison's Desiccating Process. 9

8. In India what are the three main causes of injury from which timber has to be preserved? Describe Bethell's process. 10

9. Describe the ordinary process for the conversion of cast into wrought iron. 11

10. How are iron castings made? What precaution has particularly to be borne in mind, and why? Upon what does the density of the castings depend? 11

FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

LIEUT.-COL. J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

MAJOR G. L. C. MERRIWETHER, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How should the vertical joints of one course of masonry be placed with reference to the blocks of the next course below? How should the headers lie with reference to the stretchers? And when the facing is of cut-stone and the backing of rubble, how do you secure the necessary solidity? 9

2. Describe the usual manner of dressing the surface of a stone. What was the maximum thickness of joint in ashlar and in coursed rubble work adopted in specification of Jubbulpore branch of E. I. Railway? 10

3. What are the three principal points in the art of bricklaying? What are the dimensions of an English brick; and what the thickness of a one-brick wall of English brick? 10

4. Draw two courses of a 14" brick wall in English bond, shewing the closers. 9

5. For what reason is the transverse tie of Flemish bond considered less strong than that of English? Mention a method of improving the bond of brickwork. And why should great attention be paid to laying the lowest course in the footing of a brick wall? 9

6 Describe briefly the construction of scaffolding; and in what does scaffolding for stone masonry differ from that for brick. 12

7. In an abutment arch, how would you calculate the resistance opposed to the thrust of the arch? 9

8. Describe a wooden centering. Draw one suitable for a 6 feet arch, and if wood were dear, how would you construct the centering? 10

9. For vaults what description of arch has the least tendency to spread? How can this tendency to spread be remedied; and describe an economical method of construction for a vault centering. 12

10. Describe 3 methods of putting in foundations on a marshy soil. 10

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

LIEUT.-COL. J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

MAJOR G. L. C. MERRIWETHER, R.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In a wild unmapped country, how would you line out a road from one village to another? 9

2. In designing a road, which is of the first importance, its straightness or its gradients, and describe how to make a kutcha road. 9

3. What points should be attended to in planting road-side trees? 6

4. What is the object of metalling a road? Define "The force of Traction;" and state the relative loads that a bullock will draw on kutcha, macadamized and kunkur roads, and on rails. 6

5. Draw a section of a road on a hill side, in half cutting half embankment, shewing a catchwater drain and a retaining wall; and in such a case how will you check the tendency of the land to slip? 12

6. Give the different items that enter into a road estimate. 10

7. When a contractor is employed, whose duty is it to set out the earthwork? What instrument is commonly employed for setting out right angles? How would you set out a right angle with the measuring tape; and does the ring of the tape count in measuring? 10

8. How will you check the amount of work done in shallow and also in deep excavations? By what method can the workmen obtain correctness of side slope of a bank? State two methods of laying down a longitudinal slope, and what steps should an Engineer take to guide him in his estimate of a deep cutting? 12

9. Why is it not generally necessary in India to equalize cuttings and embankments? If an embankment of 6 feet have found to settle $\frac{1}{4}$", what would you expect an embankment of 18 feet of the same earth to settle? 8

10. Are the trimmings of embankments and cuttings charged separately, and how would you estimate the amount of trimming of an embankment? 8

11. What slope would you give to an embankment exposed to the action of water; and state several methods of preserving side slopes at a uniform inclination. 10

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

Examiners.

J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.	
W. Gray, M.B	In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.	
Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E...	In Architecture, and in Engineering.
H. J. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E. ...	
Kero Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.	In Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, and in Optics and Astronomy.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., B.D.	
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	In Mechanical Engineering.
A. F. E. Morris, Esq.	

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(*N.B.—Numerical calculations are required to two places of decimals only.*)

1. Shew how to express the area of any regular polygon in terms of the number of its sides and the radius of the inscribed and circumscribed circles; and prove that if a regular polygon of an even number of sides be inscribed in a circle, its area will be a mean proportional between the areas of the inscribed and circumscribed polygons which have half the number of sides. 12

2. State and prove Simson's rule for determining approximately the area of plane figures bounded by curves. Calculate the area of the figure enclosed between a straight line and a curve, the ordinates of which measured at intervals of two feet along the line are 0, 30, 48, 54, 48, 30, 0, —20, —32, —36, —32, —20, 0. Indicate the form of the figure. 8

3. A regular pyramid stands upon a hexagonal base the side of which is 10 inches and has a slant height of 12 inches. Find the position of a plane parallel to the base which will cut off a frustum such that the sum of the areas of its inclined sides will be equal to the sum of the areas of its base and top. 10

4. Three circles with radii of 10, 20, 30 centimetres respectively touch each other externally; find the area of the space between them. 9

5. The Great Pyramid when complete was enclosed in a casing of polished stone and had a total height of 486 feet. The length of the side of the square on which it stood was originally 764 feet. Find how many cubic feet of stone were required for this casing, if we suppose it to have been of a uniform thickness of 8 feet. 10

6. The breadth of a railway cutting at its upper extremity measured across the top is 100 decimetres, and at a point one kilometre distant it is 80 decimetres. The depth of the cutting at its upper extremity is 300 decimetres and the slope of the surface of the ground is uniformly 1 in 50. How many decisteres of earth have been excavated in the course of constructing the first kilometre of level railway with a breadth of 50 decimetres? 9

7. Find the volume of a zone of a sphere the thickness of which is 40 centimetres, the diameters of the opposite faces being 120 and 90 centimetres respectively. 14

8. An iron ring is 2 centimetres in thickness and its mean radius is 5 centimetres. What is the thickness of the metal when it is flattened into an annulus the mean radius of which is the same as that of the ring and the breadth of which is 4 centimetres? 10

9. The space between two concentric spherical shells is filled with distilled water at its temperature of maximum density, and the water is found to weigh 1000 grammes. If the cubic content of the inner shell be half that of the outer, find the radii of the two spheres, the thickness of the shells being neglected. 12

10. A cube of metal expands under the influence of heat, and the increase of volume is to the original volume as e to 1. What is approximately the expansion of each of the edges and the increase of the area of each of the faces of the cube when e is very small? 6

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *Conic Section* and shew that the two tangents drawn from any point to the same branch of a conic subtend equal angles at the focus. 10

2. Prove that the parameter of the diameter through any point in a parabola is equal to four times the focal distance of the point. 8

3. Prove that when two chords of an ellipse intersect one another the rectangles contained by the segments are proportional to the squares of the diameters parallel to them. 10

4. Shew that the sum of the squares of the normals at the extremities of conjugate diameters is constant. 10

5. Shew that a line drawn through the centre of an hyperbola and passing through any point in the curve bisects all chords which are drawn parallel to the tangent at that point. 12

6. Prove that if an hyperbola and an ellipse have the same foci, they cut one another at right angles. 10

Shew the identity of the equation to the straight line in the forms $y = mx + c$, $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0$ and $p = r \cos (\theta - \alpha)$. The equations to two straight lines referred to oblique axes inclined to each other at an angle of 60° are $y + 3x - 2 = 0$ and $7y - 5x + 1 = 0$; find the angle between the lines. 12

8. Find the polar equation to the circle, and prove that if a line be drawn from any point cutting a circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the line intercepted by the circle is constant. 9

9. Find the inclination of the axes in order that the equation $x^2 + y^2 + xy - hx - hy = 0$ may represent a circle. Define the circle in position and magnitude. 10

10. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a circle which passes through the origin of coordinates. Does the line $2x + 3y = 0$ touch the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 3y = 0$? 9

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between *Statics* and *Dynamics*. How is Force measured in the former and how in the latter? Explain the terms *rigid body, particle, equilibrium, density, weight, tension, machine.* 8

2. Shew that two unlike couples in the same plane will balance each other if their moments are equal, and hence that a couple may be replaced by a like couple of equal moment acting in the same plane as the original couple. 8

3. Investigate the formula for the position of the Centre of Gravity of a number of heavy particles in one plane: 10

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma Px}{\Sigma P}$$

A weight W is supported on a smooth inclined plane by a string parallel to the plane which passing over a fixed pulley is attached to a weight Q; shew that when Q is moved vertically the C. G. of Q and W remains stationary.

4. Explain the principle of the *Chinese Wheel*, and find its mechanical advantage. Demonstrate the principle of Virtual Velocities for this machine. 10

5. A uniform rod rests partly within and partly without a smooth hemispherical bowl the diameter of which is equal to the length of the rod; prove that the inclination θ of the rod to the horizon in the position of equilibrium is given by the equation 11

$$2 \cos 2\theta = \cos \theta.$$

6. Prove that the space described by a heavy body falling *in vacuo* is proportional to the square of the time of falling. What assumption concerning the force of gravity does your demonstration involve? 5

7. Having given the velocity and direction of projection, find the position of the focus of the parabolic path of a projectile. If from the same point a number of bodies be projected with the same velocity, shew that the foci of the trajectories will all lie on the surface of a sphere. 5

8. Define *elasticity*, *modulus of elasticity*. If an elastic ball impinge directly upon another at rest, find the respective velocities of the balls after impact. 14

Two perfectly elastic balls A and B of equal volume, but the density of A less than that of B, are placed upon a smooth horizontal plane in such a manner that the line joining their centres is at right angles to a certain fixed perfectly hard vertical plane, and that B is between A and the plane. A is made to impinge upon B, and B consequently impinges upon the plane and rebounds; investigate the position of A when B regains its initial position, the original distance of B from the plane being given.

9. Two bodies are connected by a string which passes over a smooth pulley fixed at the top of two rough inclined planes having a common height; determine the motion. 11

10. A particle moves on a plane curve under the action of any force; find an expression for the acceleration at any point of its path in the direction of the normal. 18

A bead is attached to an inelastic string having one end fixed, and is whirled round in a vertical plane; investigate the tension of the string in any position, the velocity at the highest point of the path being given.

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What convention with regard to units is implied in the equation $W = g\rho V$? In the equations $W = \epsilon V$, $W = g\rho V$, the units of the length and time are 9 feet and 4 seconds respectively, and the units of weight are the same; compare the densities of the standard substances. 8

2. Define *Centre of Pressure*, *whole Pressure*, *Resultant Pressure*. Under what circumstances are these pressures identical? 12

The staves of a vertical cylindrical barrel filled with liquid are to be kept together by a single hoop; at what point should it be placed?

3. A hollow cone of vertical angle 2α is filled with fluid and suspended freely from a point in the rim of its base; prove that the total pressures on the curved surface and base in the position of rest are in the ratio $1 + 11 \sin^2 \alpha : 12 \sin^2 \alpha$. 15

4. How does the position of the metacentre of a floating body relatively to the centre of gravity determine the nature of the equilibrium? 12

A solid cone and a solid hemisphere with equal bases are united base to base and the solid thus formed floats in water with the spherical surface partly immersed; find the height of the cone in order that the equilibrium may be neutral.

5. Enunciate *Boyle and Marriotte's Law* and prove it for dilatation of air. 8

6. Describe carefully *Bramah's Press*, give a diagram illustrative of the working of the machine, and find the pressure produced. 8

7. Describe *Nicholson's Hydrometer*. 8

The price of pure brandy is 10 rupees per gallon and its sp. gr. 0·8; what should be the price of a mixture of brandy and water which is of sp. gr. 0·84?

8. What are *Hygrometers*? Explain the principle of the *wet and dry bulb Thermometer*. 8

9. How is the tension of a vessel containing fluid measured? Investigate the relation between the pressure and tension in a vertical cylindrical vessel filled with a liquid. 13

10. A spherical bubble of air ascends in water and at the depth of 30 feet its diameter is 1 inch; find its size at a depth of 15 feet, the sp. gr. of mercury being 13·5 and the barometer registering 30 inches. 8

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.;

THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the *diameter* of a conic section; and prove that in the case of the parabola all diameters are parallel to the axis of the curve. 10

2. Find the equation to the tangent at any point in a parabola; and shew that the tangent at the extremity of the *latus rectum* meets the axis at its point of intersection with the directrix. 8

3. Prove by means of the polar equations to the parabola that if a line be drawn from the point of intersection of the axis with the directrix to meet a parabola, the rectangle contained by the parts of this line intercepted by the curve is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts into which the parallel focal chord is divided at the focus. 12

4. One extremity of a straight line of given length is moved along a fixed line while the other extremity is moved along another line at right angles to the former; shew that the locus of any point in the movable line is an ellipse, and define its position. 8

5. Prove that if tangents be drawn at the extremities of the major axis of an ellipse, the rectangle contained by the parts of these tangents intercepted by a tangent at any point in the curve is constant. 14

6. Define *conjugate diameters* of an ellipse and prove that the sum of the squares of two conjugate diameters is constant. 8

7. The axes of co-ordinates being oblique, find what is represented by the equation $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$. What is c in this equation? 10

8. Find the equations to the asymptotes of an hyperbola, and show that the line joining the ends of conjugate diameters is bisected by one asymptote and is parallel to the other. 9

9. If two concentric rectangular hyperbolas be described, the axes of one being asymptotes of the other, prove that they will intersect at right angles. 9

10. If AA′ be any diameter of a circle and P, Q, the extremities of any ordinate to this diameter, P and Q being points on the circle, define the locus of the intersections of AP and A′Q. 12

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ. ;

THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms *function*, *independent* and *dependent variable*, *differential coefficient*, and give geometrical illustrations of each. 8

2. Illustrate your definition of a differential coefficient in finding the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $y = (a + x)^n$, $y = a^x$, $y = \sin x$, and $y = \sin^{-1} x$. 10

3. Obtain an expression for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $y = \frac{u}{v}$, u and v being both functions of x; and find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for the following :— 10

$$y = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}, \quad y = \frac{x^n}{(1 + x)^n}, \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

4. Explain the meaning of the symbols $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, $\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$. 12

Find the second differential coefficients of x^x, $\tan x$ and $\log (e^x + e^{-x})$; and the nth differential coefficients of $\cos nx$ and $x^{n-1} \log x$.

5. Enunciate Taylor's theorem and explain the nature of the cases in which the theorem fails. By means of Maclaurin's theorem expand $\log (1 + e^x)$ in ascending powers of x. 12

6. From Taylor's theorem deduce the rules for the determination of maximum or minimum values of the variable. What is the position of the line drawn through any given point to meet two lines at right angles to each other so that the rectangle contained by the parts into which the line is divided at the given point may be a minimum? 10

7. Find the value of $\frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}$ when $x = 0$, and of 6

$$\frac{1}{\log x} - \frac{x}{\log x} \text{ when } x = 1.$$

8 Interpret the expression $\int_b^a y dx$ and give illustrations 10

of its meaning. Find the value of $\int_0^{2a} \sqrt{(2ax - x^2)}\, dx$.

9. Integrate the following:— 12

$$\frac{dx}{x(a^2 - x^2)}, \quad \frac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{(a-x)}}, \quad \theta \sin\theta\, d\theta, \quad \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{x}}\, dx.$$

10. Find the value of $\int_0^{\pi} \sin m\theta \sin n\theta\, d\theta$ when m is 10

greater than n and when m is equal to n.

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE, ESQ.;

THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When a ray of light is incident upon the surface of a medium, it is in general divided into three parts. What are they? Which of these makes the surfaces of bodies ordinarily visible? 8

2. Shew that when a ray of light is reflected at the surface of two plane mirrors, the deviation is twice the angle between the mirrors. 10

Shew the application of this proposition in the construction of Hadley's Sextant.

3. The light of a candle falls from a distance of 10 feet upon a convex-mirror, the radius of which is 5 feet; find the position of the conjugate focus. 8

4. State the laws of Refraction. 10

Shew by sketches the cross sections of the following lenses: *Double concave, concavo-convex, meniscus.*

5. Find the geometrical focus of a small pencil of diverging rays refracted through a double concave lens. 10

6. What is the *critical angle*? What is its value for glass? Shew its use in the prismatic compass. 10

7. What effect has atmospheric refraction on the position of the heavenly bodies? Can you explain why it is that the setting sun appears always in the form of an ellipse, having its minor axis vertical? 8

8. A ray of light is refracted through a prism in a plane perpendicular to its edge; find the direction of the separated ray. Under what circumstances would the deviation be a minimum? 16

9. Explain the phenomenon of the rainbow. 10

10. Describe the construction of the common day-telescope. State the reason why four lenses are used in the eye-piece. 10

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

KERO LAXUMAN CHITATRE, ESQ.;

THE REV. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., B.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the following terms in connection with a sphere—*Small circles, Great circles, Secondaries, Poles.* 10

Shew that the angle subtended at the centre of a sphere by the arc joining the poles of two great circles, is the angle of the inclination of the planes of the circles.

2. Shew that the altitude of the Pole above the horizon of a place is equal to the latitude of the place. 10

Shew that the latitude of a place can also be found by measuring the meridian altitude of a heavenly body the declination of which is known.

3. Describe the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies to an observer placed— 8

(*a*) at the pole,
(*b*) at a mid-latitude,
(*c*) at the equator.

4. What proofs are brought forward to shew that the earth is not a fixed body, but revolves round an axis? 12

5. Describe the solar system, and give the distances, periods, &c., of the planetary bodies. 10

6. Explain the following terms:— 8

Aphelion, Perihelion.
Nodes, Conjunction, Opposition.
Direct Motion, Retrograde Motion.

7. How do you account for the retrograde motion of a planet? 10

Shew that the motion of a planet (whether inferior or superior) is always retrograde to an observer on the earth, when the earth and the planet are in a line and on the same side of the sun.

8. Explain *spring* and *neap tides*. What do you understand by the expression *Establishment of the Port*? 8

9. How does a lunar eclipse happen? What conditions are necessary in order that it may be visible at a particular place? Why is there not a lunar eclipse at every full moon? 12

10. Give a short description of the Transit instrument. What kind of observations are made with it? What instrumental errors are taken into account in the reduction of observations? 12

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

W. GRAY, M.B.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is Microcosmic Salt? How is it altered by fusion? Explain and give an example of its use in analysis. 14

2. Describe three methods by which the oxidation of metals may be effected; and three for the reduction of oxides to the metallic state; giving an example of each. 13

3. What are the natural sources of the metals Potassium and Sodium respectively? In what conditions do they exist? Describe the entire processes for their extraction. How may their salts be distinguished? 16

4. State the composition of any good Hydraulic Mortar. How may such a mortar be made? 10

5. Give a short account of the preparation, and use of commercial Stannic Sulphide. 10

6. How are the following substances prepared, and what are their probable uses in Pyrotechny?— 20

Potassic or Sodic Chlorate.

Precipitated Strontic Sulphate.

Baric Nitrate.

Orpiment.

Cupric Oxide.

7. Describe the preparation of Corrosive Sublimate. How much would be yielded by 100 parts of Mercuric Sulphate? What is the specific gravity of its vapour? 17

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

W. GRAY, M.B.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain Prevost's theory of Mobile Equilibrium of Temperature. What is its connection with the phenomenon of Dew? What conditions are most favourable to the deposition of the latter? Would it be more copious on polished or on tarnished metal; on white marble or on grass? 14

2. What weight would be lifted one metre by an amount of energy capable of decomposing 10 grammes of Carbonic Anhydride? 17

3. An iron projectile moving at the rate of 669 feet a second strikes a fixed target; what increase of temperature would be produced in the projectile by the arrest of its motion? 15

4. Supposing polished plates of the following substances to be exposed to solar radiation, to what relative extent would they suffer increase of temperature? 12

Quartz.
Alum.
Rock Salt.
Sulphate of Copper.
Plate Glass.

Which of the following gases would be most heated by the passage of a solar ray?—

Oxygen.
Aqueous Vapour.
Nitrogen.

5. Describe two methods of imparting permanent magnetism to a steel bar. In what way may the bar be demagnetized? 10

6. What remarkable properties are developed in a metallic wire by the passage of a voltaic current through it? 15

7. Show by Ohm's method the difference of intensity between the voltaic currents circulating in the two following arrangements :— 17

(*a*). Four pairs of Zinc and Platinum plates, with exciting liquid, arranged in *simple* circuit, and with a long exterior wire.

(*b*). Four similar elements arranged in *compound* circuit, and with a similar exterior wire.

Power generated by single pair	8
Resistance in cell	6
Resistance in wire	200

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

W. GRAY, M.B. ; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the principal characteristics of the Trap formation of Western India. 15

2. What is a Recent formation? Mention its chief features. What examples occur in the Bombay Presidency? Describe one of them. 14

3. Where, in the Geological Series, is the place of the True Coal Measures? Describe the progressive changes which vegetable matter is supposed to undergo during the formation of Coal. 15

4. Define and explain the Geological terms :—Cretaceous, Eocene, Scoriaceous, and Silurian. 13

5. What are Ripple-marks? State their supposed origin. Where are they to be seen in India? 14

6. What are Peat, Obsidian, Mica, Slate, and Basalt? 14

7. What are the Atmospheric agencies which are continually employed in producing changes on the earth's surface? How do they act? 15

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MINING AND METALLURGY—PAPER I.

W. GRAY, M.B.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the composition of the following metallic ores:— Azurite, Iron glance, Electric calamine, Silver glance, and Bauxite. 16

2. What ores of Iron are most abundant in the Bombay Presidency, and where? What are the chief obstacles to the manufacture of the metal on the spot? 12

3. To what are the following terms applied?—Fagotting, Tap-cinder, Brown blaze, Liquation, Poling, and Counter lode. 18

4. Give a short description of the process for making Tin-plate. 16

5. Arrange Iron, Platinum, Copper, Silver, and Gold in the order of their conducting power for, (*a*) Heat, (*b*) Electricity. 13

6. Describe one of the methods for making Coke. What qualities should good Coke possess? 13

7. Mention the properties of Fire-clay. By what impurities are its qualities impaired? Where are the best kinds obtained? 12

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MINING AND METALLURGY—PAPER II.

W. GRAY, M.B.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate and give the composition of the chief ores of Zinc. Where are they found? Describe the process of extracting the metal from any one of them. 18

2. Of what alloys is Zinc a constituent? 10

3. How is Silver extracted from Argentiferous galena? 17

4. Describe the uses of Mercury in metallurgy. What are the usual impurities of commercial mercury, and how may it be freed from them? 16

5. Explain the meaning of the terms Red-short and Cold-short as applied to Iron. 8

6. What is Heath's process for the production of Steel, and what advantages are possessed by the Steel thus produced? 15

7. In what ways does drinking water affect Lead, and how may leaden pipes be protected from its action? 16

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

MAJOR G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.;

H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the term "Scale of plan." Give the corresponding fraction for the following scales:— 10

6·336 inches to the mile.

200 feet to the inch.

2. One Russian verst = 1166·6 English yards. The scale required is represented by the fraction $\frac{1}{42000}$; construct a scale of Russian versts. 10

3. Describe as fully as may be the permanent and temporary adjustments of a Transit and of a Y Theodolite; also the abovenamed adjustments of a Gravatt Level. 13

4 Give as fully as possible the method of observing Horizontal angles with a Theodolite. Also state how you would manage to observe Vertical angles with a Theodolite whose Vertical line of Collimation was incorrect without troubling yourself to adjust it. 15

5. Describe all the details of a Contour Survey; and suppose a case in which your Level was disabled,—how would you complete your survey, having only a Theodolite at your disposal. 15

6. If you want to avoid errors in levelling with an instrument in or out of adjustment, what is the best method for attaining your object? 7

7. Describe the different methods for finding the true Meridian. 15

8. How would you proceed to determine the error of your Watch? State the equations necessary for the purpose. 15

FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

MAJOR G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.;

H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that for circular wooden columns with rounded ends the force necessary to produce flexure can be represented by the formula 15

$$C \frac{d^4}{l^2}$$

C being a constant partly depending on the nature of the material, d the diameter, and l the length of the column.

2. The Coefficient of Elasticity of Iron being 20,000,000 lbs., what weight will elongate a bar one inch square and 30 feet long $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch? 7

3. State the laws of Torsion, and define the term Coefficient of Torsion. Prove that— 15

$$M = Q \frac{a}{l} I.$$

where M is the moment of the twisting force, a the total angle of Torsion, l the length of the piece subjected to Torsion, and I its polar moment of Inertia.

4. A beam supported freely at the ends is 30 feet long between supports and 3 feet deep. It supports weights of 5, 10, and 15 tons at distances of 5, 10, and 15 feet measured from the same abutment. Construct a diagram to scale of bending moments and shearing stress, and check same by calculation. 15

5. The wheels of an engine are 5 feet apart, centre to centre—the weight on each wheel is six tons. Calculate the scantling of the timbers of an open top 15-foot culvert to carry the above engine safely at speed, and show on a drawing to scale, the position at which the engine exerts the greatest bending moment when running over the culvert. The timber used to be Teak. Modulus of Rupture 12,000 lbs. 15

6. Give a sketch showing how you would cut the strongest and stiffest beam out of a circular log. State your reasons for the same. 7

7. Sketch and give dimensions for a retaining wall 20 feet high to support a bank of loose earth, the upper surface of which is level with the top of the wall. Natural slope of earth 45.° Shew how the formula you use is arrived at. 11

8. What kind of wooden trussed roof would you use for a span of 40 feet to carry a covering weighing 60 lbs. per super foot? Draw it to scale, and shew how you arrive at your dimensions—the timber used being Teak. 15

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

MAJOR G.L.C. MERRIWETHER, R.E.; H.J.B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In forming a paved causeway across the bed of a stream what steps should be taken to guard against scour and to save masonry? 7

2. Describe, in detail, the process of determining the required waterway for a bridge over any stream. 11

3. What are the rules of the Board of Trade with regard to the strength of cast and wrought iron bridges respectively? 9

4. State the formula generally used in calculating the strength of cast iron girders, and what should be the proportion between the sections of the flanges? 11

5. Describe briefly the principal kinds of wrought iron bridges, giving a sketch of each description. 8

6. What are the chief peculiarities of Suspension Bridges constructed on Dredge's system, and why have they not answered well? 7

7. In fixing the "spread," or additional breadth given to the "footings" or foundation courses of the masonry or brickwork of ordinary walls, what is the usual rule for the breadth of the base, in compact gravel, sand and stiff clay, respectively? 8

8. In a suspension bridge what should the factors of safety be for the fixed and for the rolling loads respectively? 7

9. Give a sketch, not to scale, of the method of enabling a suspension bridge to resist the action of a heavy travelling load by means of diagonally braced pairs of chains. Explain the precautions to be taken, and state the advantages and disadvantages of this arrangement as compared with an auxiliary girder, giving any reasons for these of which you may be aware. 15

10. Give a sketch, not to scale but with the chief dimensions figured, of a Howe's trellis bridge of wood and iron, for a span of 45 feet; and explain the action of the main parts. 17

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOURS.

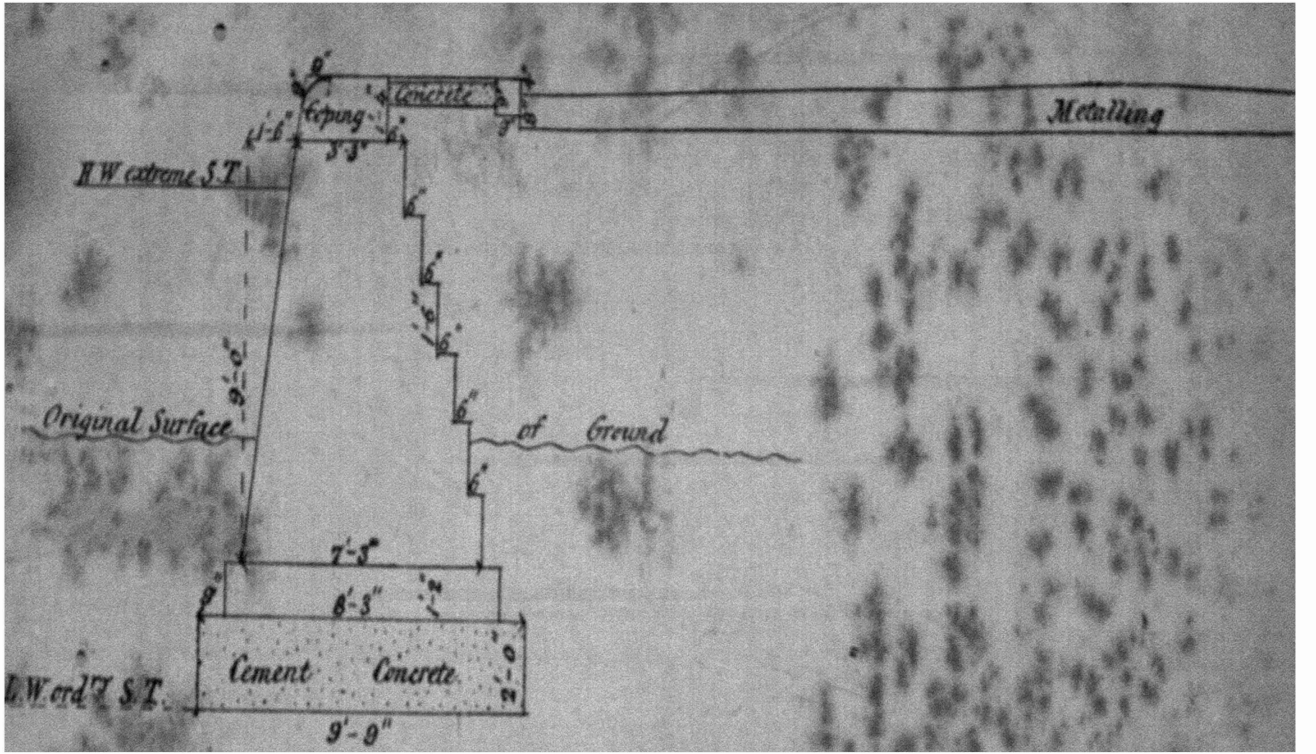
MAJOR G. L. C. MERREWETHER, R.E.; H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Canals for navigation are divided into 3 classes. State the distinguishing features and objects of each. 13

2. Describe Telford's aqueduct known as Pont-y-Cysylte. 8

3. What conditions must a movable bridge fulfil in addition to those of a fixed bridge? 11


Coping
Concrete
Metalling
H.W extreme S.T
Original Surface
of Ground
7'-3"
6'-3"
Cement Concrete
L.W ord.T S.T.
9'-9"

4. State the meanings of the following terms as applied to a Canal Lock, giving an explanatory sketch :—"Lock chamber," "Head bay," "Tail bay," "Lift wall," "Head Gates" and "Tail mitre Sill." 11

5. Describe the general arrangements of inclined planes on canals. In what respects have they an advantage over locks? 11

6. Give a sketch showing a good position for the head of an irrigation channel. Why would it not be desirable to make it at a point where the river would set upon it? 10

7. Calculate, showing your working, the discharge of such a channel as the following:— 9

Bottom width 36 feet, side slopes 1½ to 1, mean depth of water 6 feet, and fall of bed 16 inches to the mile.

8. Describe, and give sketches of, the arrangements of Falls as adopted on the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals, respectively, and explain the advantages of each system. 11

9. Describe generally a deep water Basin and a Dock, noting the chief points of difference. 8

10. Describe a Caisson Gate as adapted for Basins and Docks, and how it is used. 8

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

MAJOR G. L. C. MERRIWETHER, R.E.; H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1½ The accompanying represents a section through a Quay Wall. It may be supposed that the necessary excavation has been made, and that all difficulty as to unwatering has been overcome. It is proposed to build the wall. Prepare a detailed specification of all the different items, on the supposition that the materials to be used are such as are available at Poona. The Footpath to consist of 6 inches of Lime Concrete covered with ½ inch of Asphalt. The metalled Roadway to be 40 feet wide, the metal 8" thick next to Kerbstone of Pathway and 1' 0" in centre. Estimate the cost of one hundred lineal feet of such wall, footpath, and roadway, so far as above-mentioned, i.e., without excavation, unwatering, or filling. 70

Calculate the quantities of Portland Cement, Lime, broken stone and sand required for the Concrete and Mortar, showing your working.

Note.—The Portland Cement may be taken at Rs. 2-8-0 per cubic foot, and the Asphalt, including preparing and laying, but not bedding, at Rs. 30 per 100 square feet.

2. State the rules affecting the calculation of brickwork in walls in which there are openings, of the painting of Venetians, and of the glazed part of windows and doors. 12

3. Specify for the cleaning and smoothing of the surface of a resinous wood preparatory to painting; for the painting itself; and for re-painting old wood work. 18

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

MAJOR G. L. C. MERIWETHER, R.E.; H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The bed of a dry river lies 100 feet underneath the natural surface of the country—it is ½ a mile wide; how would you lay out a line of Railway over it with a "ruling Gradient" of 1 in 50 so as to avoid as much as possible deep cuttings and high embankments? 15

2. Would you lay out a line of Railway in the same manner as a first class Public Road? State the chief points of difference. 10

3. What precautions should be used when making an Embankment on sloping ground? 5

4. To ensure the stability of high Embankments, what precautions would you adopt? Accompany your answer with a sketch. 8

5. The reduced level of a B. M. is 300·00—the level of the formation of a cutting at No. 1 peg is 301·00, at No. 2 peg, 1,000 feet further on, it is 311·00. The contractors have excavated at this peg 10 feet. You read from your B. M. on No. 1 peg 307·00 and on No. 2 peg 330·00. How much deeper will the contractors have to excavate at each peg, and what is the grade of the cutting? 15

6. Describe the ranging and setting out of a Tunnel. Give the section of a Tunnel in solid rock for a double line of rails on the Indian Road Gauge. Accompany your answer with a neat sketch. 10

7. Describe the various kinds of Permanent Way in use on English and Indian Railways; also describe the method of laying ordinary Permanent Way. Give depth of Ballast, &c. 10

8. What is the general rule for the weight of a yard of double headed rail supported at intervals? Give reasons for your answer. 7

9. What is the difference between a Turntable and a Triangle? Accompany your answer by a sketch, and state the circumstances under which you would prefer to use a Triangle instead of a Turntable. 10

10 In determining the site for a Railway Station, what are the chief points to be attended to? 10

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE—PAPER I.

MAJOR G. L. C. MERRWETHER, R.E.; H. J. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What style of architecture prevailed in the 16th century?

2. What circumstances connected with Winchester Cathedral point to the Normans having been at the beginning of the 12th century very unskilful builders?

3. What are the best and safest distinctions between early and late Norman work? 10

4. One of the chief characteristics of the Early English style consists in the mouldings. How do these differ, generally, from those of the Norman? 10

5. In which of the styles is the Crocket ornament found, and describe, generally, the form adopted in each style. 11

6. Give a sketch of a Carnarvon arch doorway. Why is it so called, and in what style is it found? 11

7. How are the arches of the decorated distinguished from those of the Early English style, and in the former how is the Ogee arch frequently used? 10

8. Mention some of the distinguishing features of Early French spires. 10

9. Explain the meanings of the following architectural terms:— 12

Billet, Mask, Diaper, Label, Feathering, Chevron.

10. Explain how it was that the naves, aisles and apses of Christian Churches were derived from the Roman Basilica. 8

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE—PAPER II.

MAJOR G.L.C. MERREWETHER, R.E.; H.J.B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give Fergusson's definition of "Pagan Art." 8

2. Give a brief sketch of the history and peculiarity of the construction of the Mosque El-Aksah. 9

3. Is Byzantine Saracenic Architecture a pure style? Give reasons for your answer. 8

4. Give a hand sketch of the window in the Mosque of "Ibn Touloun." State its date and the style of which it may be considered the foundation. 10

5. Give a hand sketch of the Minaret of Tunis, and state all you know concerning its history. 8

6. State what you know about the history, date and detail of the Mosque of Cordoba; how it was lighted, and in what respect it excelled the Alhambra. 8

7. What reason does Fergusson assign for the want of architectural taste among the Persians? 7

8. Describe the Tak Kesra, and state anything you may know of interest concerning it. 8

9. What inference is to be drawn from a study of the Mosque at Tabreez? 8

10. In what respect do the Topes of Jelalabad differ from those of Sánchi, Manikyala, and Amravati? 8

11. What is remarkable about the distribution of Rock Cut Temples, and how is it explained? 7

12. Give a hand sketch of the pillar in Trimul Naik's Choultry. State what you know about this class of building. 10

TUESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P. M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.; A. F. E. MORRIS, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The diameter of a pitch circle is 60 inches and the number of teeth in wheel 70: find the pitch of the teeth? 8

What allowance is made in order that the teeth may move freely in the spaces?

2. Distinguish between:— 10

Nominal horse-power.
Indicated horse-power.
Effective horse-power.

The pressure of steam on a piston is 16 lbs. per square inch above the atmosphere, and the barometer on the condenser shows 28 inches of mercury; find the effective pressure per square inch on the piston.

3. What is the horse-power of an engine, the diameter of cylinder being 60 inches, length of stroke 5 feet 4 inches, revolutions per minute 16, and effective pressure per square inch on piston 37·85 lbs? 10

4. Find the pressure of steam that a cylindrical boiler will safely bear, its diameter being 72 inches, thickness of iron plate ¾ inch, assuming the safe working tensile strain of the iron to be 6,000 lbs per square inch for riveted-work. 10

5. Describe any turbine. What special advantages have turbines over water-wheels? 12

Find the horse-power of a turbine, the flow of water being 20 cubic feet per minute, fall 30 feet, and the constant $c = 0{\cdot}76$.

6. Required the diameter of a pully to make 16 revolutions in the same time as one of 24 inches makes 36. 8

7. Explain the use of the eccentric and how it is fitted on an engine shaft; also the *throw*, and the proper way to find the length of eccentric rod. Describe the manner of setting the slide, and state the use of the link motion? 12

Is the pressure of steam equal on top and bottom of the piston of engines of the following type:—

Vertical.
Inverted Cylinder.
Beam.

If not, state the difference.

8. A model in dry pine weighs 32¼ lbs., in which the iron used for its construction forms no material part of the weight. What may be the anticipated weight of one in cast iron—sp. gr. of pine being 0·460? 12

Illustrate the uses of the *drilling*, *sloting*, *shaping*, and *planing* machines; and describe, generally, the tools best adapted for working wrought iron, cast iron, or brass, when using them?

9. What power is necessary to raise a weight of 3,000 lbs. by a four and five sheaved block and tackle, the four being the moveable or lower block? 8

10. Describe the compound engine, and surface condenser, and state if there is a saving by using them. 10

X.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1876-77.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In English.
John Jardine, C.S.	
T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B.	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.... ...	
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.	In Hebrew.
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	
F. G. Joynt, M.D.	In Persian.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D....	In Mathematics and in Analytical Geometry, &c.
James Jardine, M.A.	
Professor T. B. Kirkham	In Logic and in Butler's Sermons
The Rev. W. Wallace Brown, M.A. ...	
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A....	In History.
S. Newcome Fox, B.A...	
S. Cooke, M.A., C.E.	In Chemical Physics.
I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S....	

MONDAY, 10TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

JOHNSON: LIVES OF COWLEY AND ADDISON; COWPER: THE TASK, BOOKS I., II., AND III.

THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase:— 23

I see a column of slow-rising smoke
O'ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
Receives the morsel—flesh obscene of dog,
Or vermin, or at best of cock purloin'd
From his accustom'd perch. Hard-faring race!
They pick their fuel out of every hedge,
Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saves unquench'd
The spark of life. The sportive wind blows wide
Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny skin,
The vellum of the pedigree they claim.
Great skill have they in palmistry, and more
To conjure clean away the gold they touch,
Conveying worthless dross into its place;
Loud when they beg, dumb only when they steal.
Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mould, should brutalise by choice
His nature; and, though capable of arts,
By which the world might profit, and himself,
Self-banish'd from society, prefer
Such squalid sloth to honourable toil!

2. Explain the following:— 6

(a) On such a stool immortal Alfred sat,
And swayed the sceptre of his infant realms:

(b) There touch'd by Reynolds, a dull blank becomes
A lucid mirror in which Nature sees
All her reflected features.

(c) They have fallen
Each in his field of glory; one in arms,
And one in council—Wolfe upon the lap
Of smiling Victory that moment won,
And Chatham heart-sick of his country's shame!

(*d*) Pilate's question put
To Truth itself, that deign'd him no reply.

3. Explain and discuss the following remarks on the metaphysical poets :— 15

What they wanted however of the sublime, they endeavoured to supply by hyperbole ; their amplifications had no limits ; they left not only reason but fancy behind them ; and produced combinations of confused magnificence, that not only could not be credited, but could not be imagined.

4. Give Johnson's criticism of the tragedy of Cato : and state the circumstances of its representation at the theatre. 15

5. Write a short life of Addison. 15

6. Trace the meaning from the derivation of the following words :— 12

Mithridate, Christen, Twilight, King, Trivial, Caprice, Alderman, Free-holder, Rivalry, Pastime, Romance, Wrong.

7. "The groundwork of our language is Anglo-Saxon." Explain this remark, and account for the admission of words of Latin origin. 14

MONDAY, 10TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

SCOTT: QUENTIN DURWARD; MILTON: PARADISE LOST: BOOKS I. & II.

THE REV. D. C. BOYD, M.A. ; JOHN JARDINE, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the terms upon which Louis and Charles stood to each other previous to the meeting at Peronne. 15

2. Give some account of the characteristics of "the Bohemians," as these are described in the novel. 10

3. Tell briefly the story of the false herald's being sent to Charles. 10

4. Explain the following passages :— 15

(*a.*) The poor man goes on like drunkards, who only look to the other pot, and not to the score which mine host chalks up behind the lattice.

(*b.*) Thou art but vermin, entitled to no law, by the letter of the book of hunting.

(*c.*) A bird whistled in my ear that the old banner will be soon dancing in the field again.

(*d.*) I will stalk them as if they were Glen-isla deer, and they shall learn that I have not conned woodcraft for nought.

(*e.*) One living bishop is worth three dead kings.

(*f.*) We have brought down the game at last, quoth my lady's brach to the wolfhound.

(*g.*) A leper once he lost, and gain'd a king.

(*h.*) anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders.

(*i.*) That shepherd, who first taught the chosen seed.

(*j.*) here nature first begins
Her farthest verge, and Chaos to retire.

5. Compare and contrast the speech of Moloch with that of Belial. 10

6. Paraphrase :— 15

Me, though just right, and the fix'd laws of heaven,
Did first create your Leader ; next, free choice ;
With what besides, in council or in fight,
Hath been achieved of merit ; yet this loss,
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe unenvied throne,
Yielded with full consent. The happier state
In heaven, which follows dignity, might draw
Envy from each inferior : but who here
Will envy whom the highest place exposes
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim,
Your bulwark, and condemns to greatest share
Of endless pain ? Where there is then no good
For which to strive, no strife can grow up there
From faction ; for none sure will claim in hell
Precedence.

7. Remark on the grammatical or other peculiarities in the following passages :— 10

(*a.*) Yet to their general's voice they soon obeyed.

(*b.*) a cover'd field, where champions bold
Wont ride in arm'd.

(*c.*) of wiles
More unexpert, I boast not.

(*d.*) expectation held
His look suspense.

(*e.*) to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth.

(*f.*) God and His Son except
Created thing nought valued he.

8. What do you understand by the following phrases ?— 15

(*a.*) He suspected somebody wanted to take an advantage of him.

(*b.*) I have shown him the cold shoulder ever since.

(*c.*) Such a course is out of the question.

(*d.*) He'll come round by-and-bye.

(*e.*) He kept beating about the bush.

(*f.*) I was at a loss to know how to break the ice.

(*g.*) You are evidently all at sea.

(*h.*) He had a villainous cast in his eye.

(*i.*) It threatens to become a drug in the market.

(*j.*) You'll find that out to your cost.

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Translate closely into English :— 18

विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति विस्मितं । कुमारसैन्यं
सपदि स्थितं च तत् ॥

वशिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयागता । श्रुतप्रभावा ददृ
शे नन्दिनी ॥

तदङ्गनिष्यन्दजलेन लोचने । प्रमृज्य पुण्येन
पुरस्कृतःसताम् ॥

अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनो । बभूव भावेषु दि-
लीपनन्दनः ॥

स पूर्वतः पर्वतपक्षशातनं । ददर्श देवं नरदेव-
संभवः ॥

पुनःपुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं । हरन्तमश्वं स्थिर-
श्मिसंयतम् ॥

शनैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिर्हरिं धिदित्वा ह-
रिभिश्च वाजिभिः ॥

अवोचदेनं गगनस्पृशा रघुः । स्वरेण धीरेण
निवर्तयन्निव. ॥

(b) Dissolve and name all the compounds underlined.

2 (1) Give the senses of (a) सर्ग, (b) गृह्य, (c) त्रिपदी, (d) अपरान्त, (e) वार्त, (f) दोषज्ञ, (g) अय, (h) परभाग, as used in Raghu; and of (i) चारित्र, (j) समास्या, (k) गायन, (l) संहनन, and (m) संमित, as used in the Rámáyana. 71

(2) Explain (a) सप्ताङ्गनि, (b) निरीति, (c) प्राक्तनसंस्कार, (d) त्रिविधतपः, (e) ते वनेन वनं गताः,

(*f*) क्षत्रं ब्रह्ममुखं वा सीत्, (*g*) नाषडङ्गविदत्रा-
सीत्, (*h*) दृष्टापूर्ववधोभृयात्.

(3) Write grammatical notes on (*a*) पुरुषायुष, (*b*) इ-
क्ष्वाकुच्छायानिषादिन्यः, (*c*) पुरासंध्याप्रवर्तते.

3. Translate, stating what the passage refers to :— 18

तत्रास्य यजमानस्य पावकादतुलप्रभम् ॥
प्रादुर्भूतं महद्भूतं महावीर्यं महाबलम् ॥
कृष्णरक्ताम्बरधरं रक्तास्यं दुन्दुभिस्वनम् ॥
स्निग्धहर्यक्षतनुजं श्मश्रुप्रवरमूर्धजम् ॥
शुभलक्षणसंपन्नं दिव्याभरणभूषितम् ॥
शैलशृङ्गसमुत्सेधं दृप्तशार्दूलविक्रमम् ॥
दिवाकरसमाकारं दीप्तानलशिखोपमम् ॥
तप्तजाम्बूनदमयीं राजतान्तपरिच्छदाम् ॥
.....पात्रीं पत्नीमिव प्रियाम् ॥
प्रगृह्य विपुलां दोर्भ्यां स्वयं मायामयीमिव ॥

4. (*a*) What explanation of the name कान्यकुब्ज 12
is given in the Rámáyana?

(*b*) Quote verses from Raghu I-V (1) referring to the influence of the moon on the sea, and (2) of similar import to the following :—

(*b*). तमस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति.

(*d*). Merit asserts itself everywhere.

5. Translate idiomatically into Sanskrit :— 40

Whilst engaged in the same object as my companions, and in quest of your highness, I came to a city in Suhma called Támalipta, in the skirts of which, in a stately grove, I found a crowd collected in observance of some festival. I observed also in a bower of Atimukta creepers a young man

sitting by himself playing on the Vinâ, and approaching him I inquired what celebration was going forward and why he sat thus apart from the rest. He replied :— "Tungadhanvâ, king of Suhma, had no progeny: he addressed his prayers to Vindhyavâsinî who had forgotten in her residence at this place her passion for her abode at Vindhya, and obtained from her favour two children; the goddess appeared to him in a dream and announced to him the birth of a son and a daughter.

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, PH. D.; KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 20

(a) प्रीत्याभङ्गाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यन्दने बन्धदृष्टिः
पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायम् ।
दर्भैरर्धावलीढैः श्रमविवृतमुखभ्रंशिभिः कीर्णवर्त्मा
पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति ॥

(b) मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः
सत्त्वानामपि लक्ष्यते विकृतिमच्चित्तं भय क्रोधयोः ।

उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यन्ति
लक्ष्ये चले
मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः
कुतः ॥

(c) अध्याक्रान्ता वसतिरमुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोग्ये
रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति ।
अस्यापि द्यां स्पृशति वशिनश्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः
पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः ।

(d) उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं
बाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबन्धम् ।
अस्मिन्नलक्षितनतोन्नतभूमिभागे
मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति ॥

2. (a) What are the metres of the above verses? 17

(b) Dissolve the underlined compounds, and state to which class each belongs.

(c) Parse विषमीभवन्ति.

(d) Give the 3rd Person Singular of the Present, Perfect and Aorist in Parasmai, Atmane, and Passive of बन्ध्, स्था, & नी.

3. Translate and explain the meaning and context of the following passages :— 12

(a) त्रिशङ्कुरिवान्तरा तिष्ठ ॥

(b) शक्यमङ्गैरनङ्गतप्तैरविरलमालिङ्गितुं पवनः ॥

(c) धूमाकुलितदृष्टेरपि यजमानस्य पावक एवाहुतिः पतिता ॥

(d) सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमन्तःकरणप्रवृत्तयः ॥

(e) Explain the grammatical construction in (c).

4. (a) Illustrate the use and meaning of कः—कम् by examples from your books.

(b) What moods and tenses are governed by मा? Give examples.

(c) Give the meaning and etymology of—वैधेय, तनय, आशा, आधि and रजनी.

5. Translate and explain fully :— 20

(a) अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति कारणम् ॥

(b) कार्यं प्रागभावप्रतियोगि ॥

(c) यत्समवेतं कार्यमुत्पद्यते तत्समवायि कारणम् ॥

(d) परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनुमितिः । व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः ॥

(e) संज्ञासंज्ञिसंबन्धज्ञानमुपमितिः ॥

6. Define the logical terms which occur in the following verse, and try to translate the latter :— 18

साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन कथितं बिभ्रत्स्वपक्षे स्थितिं

व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये।
यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोःपक्षे विरुद्धं च य-
त्तस्याङ्गीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः॥

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

THE REV. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

OVID. FAST. LIBER I.—VERGIL. AENEID. LIBER VI.

1. Translate, adding marginal notes on the words in italics :—50

(*a*). Ne tamen ignores variorum *jura* dierum,
Non habet *officii* Lucifer omnis *idem*.
Ille Nefastus erit, per quem *tria verba* silentur;
Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi.
Neu toto perstare die sua jura putaris;
Qui jam Fastus erit, mane Nefastus erat.
Nam simul exta deo data sunt licet omnia fari,
Verbaque honoratus libera praetor habet.
Est quoque quo *populum* jus est *includere septis*;
Est quoque qui *nono* semper *ab orbe redit*.

(*b*). Praesideo foribus caeli cum mitibus Horis;
It, redit *officio* Juppiter ipse *meo*.
Inde vocor Janus: cui cum Cereale sacerdos
Imponit libum farraque mixta sale,
Nomina ridebis; modo namque *Patulcius* idem,
Et modo sacrifico *Clusius* ore vocor.

(*c*). In pretio pretium nunc est ; dat census honores,
Census amicitias ; pauper ubique jacet.
Tu tamen auspicium si sit stipis utile quaeris,
Curque juvent nostras aera vetusta manus.
Aera dabant olim ; melius nunc omen in auro est,
Victaque concessit prisca *moneta* novae.

(*d*). *Africa* victorem de se vocat : alter *Isauras*,
Aut *Cretum* domitas testificatur opes ;
Hunc *Numidae* faciunt, illum *Messana* superbum ;
Ille *Numantina* traxit ab urbe notam.
Et mortem et nomen Druso *Germania* fecit.
Me miserum, virtus quam brevis illa fuit!
Si petat a victis, tot sumat nomina Caesar,
Quot numero gentes maximus orbis habet.
Ex uno quidam celebres, aut *torquis* ademptae,
Aut *corvi* titulos auxiliaris habent.
Magne, tuum nomen rerum mensura tuarum est;
Sed *qui te vicit*, nomine major erat.
Nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus ;
Illa domus meritis *Maxima* dicta suis.

(*e*). Explain, writing the Latin words in full :—

a. d. iii. Non. Jan.
Prid. Id. Jan.
a. d. viii. Kal. Feb.

(*f*). Write a short account of the persons mentioned in the following lines :—

(i). Excipe pacato, Caesar Germanice, vultu
Hoc opus.

(ii). Tu quoque cum Druso praemia fratre feres.

(iii). Utque levis custos armillis capta Sabinis.

(iv). Inde nepos natusque dei, licet ipse recuset,
Pondera caelesti mente paterna feret.

(v). Sic Augusta novum Julia numen erit.

2. Translate :— 50

(*a*). Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aera lapsae
Sedibus optatis geminae super arbore sidunt,
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,

Et croceo fetu teretis circumdare truncos
Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
Corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.

(*b*). Per sidera juro,
Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me jussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.

(*c*). Gnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,
Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
Continuo sontis ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans anguis vocat agmina saeva sororum.
Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae.

(*d*). Quae gratia currum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentis
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.

(*e*). Animae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
Securos latices et longa oblivia potant.

(*f*). Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virum.

(*g*). What classes of sinners does Virgil describe as punished in Tartarus? What doctrine is contained in this book about (i) purification after death, and (ii) metempsychosis?

(*h*). Explain the allusions, legendary or historical, in the following:—

(i). Super et Garamantas et Indos
Proferet imperium.

(ii). Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris.

(iii). Saevumque securi
Aspice Torquatum, et referentem signa Camillum.

(iv). Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois.

(v). Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirini.

(vi). Heu miserande puer si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris.

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

CICERO: PRO SEX. ROSCIO AMERINO—CÆSAR DE BELLO GALLICO I.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

THE REV. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English, adding marginal notes on the words in italics:— 50

(a) Nam postquam isti intellexerunt summa *diligentia* vitam Sex. Roscii custodiri neque sibi ullam caedis faciundæ potestatem dari, consilium ceperunt plenum sceleris et audaciæ, ut *nomen* hujus *de parricidio deferrent*, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent, qui de ea re posset dicere aliquid in qua re nulla subesset suspicio; denique ut, quoniam *crimine non poterant, tempore ipso pugnarent*.

(b) Hanc condicionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit cervices Roscio dare, an *insutus in culeum* per summum dedecus vitam amittere.

(c) Etenim haec conficta arbitror a poetis esse ut effictos nostros mores in alienis personis expressamque imaginem nostræ vitæ quotidianæ videremus.

(d) Si ego hos bene novi, *litteram illam*, cui vos usque eo inimici estis, ut etiam *Kal.* omnes oderitis, ita vehementer *ad caput adfigent* ut postea neminem alium nisi fortunas vestras accusare possitis.

(*e*) Verum ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege adnumerer; te *pugna Cannensis* accusatorem sat bonum fecit. Multos caesos non ad *Trasimenum lacum* sed ad *Servilium* vidimus. *Quis ibi non est vulneratus ferro Phrygio?*

Analyze the condition of Rome at this time, and state briefly the circumstances under which the oration for Roscius of Ameria was delivered.

(*f*) Intelligo me ante tempus, judices, haec scrutari et propemodum errare, qui quum capiti Sex. Roscii mederi debeam, *reduviam curem.*

(*g*) Judicium *inter sicarios* committitur—*municeps* Amerinus—*nullo negotio*—haec bona *sexagies H. S.* emuntur *duobus millibus nummum*—decretum *decurionum*—*exheredare*—*Cassianos* judices—*me dius fidius*—contra morem majorum *minorem annis LX de ponte* in Tiberim *dejecerit*—*a gladio recessisse*—homines *postremi*—*amandatio.*

(*h*) Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret; scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur.

Illustrate by means of a map the campaign against the Helvetii, indicating the position of the following Tribes:—*Aedui, Allobroges, Ambarri, Caturiges, Centrones, Graioceli, Leuci, Lingones, Raurici, Segusiavi, Sequani, Vocontii*; Towns:—*Bibracte, Lugdunum, Vesontio*; Rivers:—*Arduadubis, Arar, Rhodanus.* What are the modern names of these towns and rivers?

(*i*) Factum ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, quum *Cimbris et Teutonis a C. Mario pulsis* non minorem laudem exercitus quam ipse imperator meritus videbatur; factum etiam nuper in Italia *servili tumultu*, quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina quam a nobis accepissent sublevarent.

(*j*) Quod quum fieret non irridicule quidam ex militibus decimae legionis dixit: plus quam pollicitus esset Caesarem facere; pollicitum se in cohortis praetoriae loco decimam legionem habiturum, *ad equum rescribere.*

Mention the events which led to the interference of Caesar in Gaul.

2. Translate into Latin :— 50

Professions of patriotism are become stale and ridiculous. For my own part, I claim no merit from endeavouring to do a service to my fellow-subjects. I have done it to the best of my understanding; and without looking for the approbation of other men my conscience is satisfied. What remains to be done concerns the collective body of the people. They are now to determine for themselves whether they will firmly and constitutionally assert their rights, or make an humble slavish surrender of them at the feet of the ministry. To a generous mind there cannot be a doubt. We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights which they have delivered to our care; we owe it to our posterity not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed.—*Junius.*

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. to 1 P. M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

THE REV. J. S. S. ROBERTSON, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.;
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give the plural of the following nouns :— 10
אָב, אִשָּׁה, מֶלֶךְ and עַיִן

(*b*) Attach the pronominal affixes to the noun אֵם

(*c*) Write out in full the *Kal* form of the verb נָתַן

(*d*) Tell the uses of the letter ה both as a prefix and as an affix.

2. Translate the following passage into English :— 25

וַיִּקַּח נֹחַ אִשָּׁה וַאֲחוֹת נָעֳמָה : וַיִּשְׁאֵ֫ן בֶּן הֵבֶן וַיִּרְעֶה בְּתוֹךְ אֲחֻזָּתוֹ
וַיִּרְא הֵם אֲבִי כְנַעַן אֶת עֶרְוַת אָבִיו וַיַּגֶּד לִשְׁנֵי אֶחָיו בַּחוּץ : וַיִּקַּח שֵׁם וַיֶּפֶת אֶת
הַשִּׂמְלָה וַיָּשִׂימוּ עַל שְׁכֶם שְׁנֵיהֶם וַיֵּלְכוּ אֲחֹרַנִּית וַיְכַסּוּ אֶת עֶרְוַת אֲבִיהֶם וּפְנֵיהֶם
אֲחֹרַנִּית וְעֶרְוַת אֲבִיהֶם לֹא רָאוּ : וַיִּיָּקֶץ נֹחַ מִיֵּינוֹ וַיֵּדַע אֵת אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה לוֹ בְּנוֹ

הַגָּפֶן: וַיֹּאמֶר אֲרוּר כְּנַעַן עֶבֶד עֲבָדִים יִהְיֶה לְאֶחָיו: וַיֹּאמֶר בָּרוּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי שֵׁם
וְיְהִי כְנַעַן עֶבֶד לָמוֹ: יַפְתְּ אֱלֹהִים לְיֶפֶת וְיִשְׁכֹּן בְּאָהֳלֵי שֵׁם וְיְהִי כְנַעַן עֶבֶד לָמוֹ:
וַיְחִי נֹחַ אַחֲרֵי הַמַּבּוּל שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַחֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה: וַיְהִי כָּל יְמֵי נֹחַ תֵּשַׁע מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה וַחֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיָּמֹת

3. (a) What is the word לָמוֹ synonymous to, and where is it generally used? 10

(b) For וַיְהִי the first word of the last sentence some read וַיִּחְיֶה; which reading do you prefer, and why?

(c) How many years after the creation of Adam did the Deluge take place?

(d) State the circumstances of the fall of man.

4. Translate the following passage into English:— 25

כּוֹמֵר לַיהוָה בְּגָדְדִי כִּסְּלוֹם גְּבוֹ: יְהוָה חֶלְקִי וְגוֹרָלִי אַתָּה תּוֹמִיךְ גּוֹרָלִי: חֲבָלִים נָפְלוּ לִי בַּנְּעִימִים אַף נַחֲלָתִי שָׁפְרָה עָלָי: אֲבָרֵךְ אֶת יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר יְעָצָנִי אַךְ לֵילוֹת יִסְּרוּנִי כִלְיוֹתָי: שִׁוִּיתִי יְהוָה לְנֶגְדִּי תָּמִיד כִּי מִימִינִי בַּל אֶמּוֹט: לָכֵן שָׂמַח לִבִּי וַיָּגֶל כְּבוֹדִי אַף בְּשָׂרִי יִשְׁכֹּן לָבֶטַח: כִּי לֹא תַעֲזֹב נַפְשִׁי לִשְׁאוֹל לֹא תִתֵּן חֲסִידְךָ לִרְאוֹת שָׁחַת: תּוֹדִיעֵנִי אֹרַח חַיִּים שֹׂבַע שְׂמָחוֹת אֶת פָּנֶיךָ נְעִימוֹת בִּימִינְךָ נְצָחוֹת:

5. (a) What explanation can you give of the word סֶלָה? 10

(b) Analyse the following words, giving the significations of the roots and of the prefixes and affixes:—חֶלְקִי, נְעִימִים, יְעָצָנִי, תּוֹדִיעֵנִי, מִשְׂמָחוֹת, נְצָחוֹת,

(c) Why did Absalom revolt against David his father? And what was the consequence?

6. Render the following phrases into Hebrew:— 10

(a) Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell.

(b) Be fruitful, multiply and replenish the earth.

(c) Deliver my soul from the sword.

(d) Shew me thy ways, O Lord; teach me thy paths.

(e) On that night the king could not sleep.

7. Place the vowel points on the words of the following sentence :— ותאמר אשתו לחתך ותצחנו אל מחרני 5

8. Translate the following phrases into English :— 5

(a) וגם מקא דן כדני יהוה

(b) אך טוב ותסד ירדפני כל ימי חי

(c) יברה יהוה כל שפתי חלקות

(d) מקף רגלו ולד קדקדו

(e) יהיו לרצון אמרי פי

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

THE REV. J. S. S. ROBERTSON, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; JOSEPH EZEKIEL, ESQ.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a). Shew the difference between אָבִי and אֲבִי, and between הִלֵּךְ לֵךְ and לֵךְ הִלֵּךְ 10

(b). Give the singular and plural of the active and passive participles of the verb קום

(c). In how many different ways is the genitive expressed in Hebrew? Give an example of each.

(d). Give the imperative of the first conjugation of the verbs נָגַשׁ, לָקַח, בּוֹא and הָלַךְ

2. Translate the following passages into Hebrew :— 35

(a). God said to Noah :—The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence through them; and behold, I will destroy

them with the earth. Make thee an ark of Gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch.

(*b*). Who will give out of Zion the deliverance of Israel! When the Lord bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, Israel shall be glad.

(*c*). Esther obtained favour in the sight of all them that looked upon her, so Esther was taken to King Ahasuerus into his royal house in the tenth month, which is the month Tebeth, in the seventh year of his reign. And he loved Esther above all the women, and she obtained grace and favor in his sight more than all the virgins; so that he set the royal crown upon her head, and made her queen instead of Vashti.

(*d*). Then Job arose and rent his mantle, and shaved his head, and fell down upon the ground, and worshipped. And said, Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither: the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

3. Translate the following passage into English:— 15

וְאֹלַי נָעַר יָנֵב וְחִשַּׁח אֲוֵל שִׁכְמִן כִּתְנוּ׃ בְּשִׁקְמִים מִיתְחוֹתֹחַ לֵילָה בְּנוּל תִּתְקָעָה
עַל אֲנָשִׁים׃ שִׁיר בָּאֹתִי וְקָלָה וּכֵב עַנְבוֹתִי תְּשׁוּרֵי׃ וְיוּתַן עַל פִּי יְהֹוָה תִּקְוָתִי
שִׁשְׂרִית בְּלָוִי׃ יְהֹוָה וְלֹא אֶדֹּר כְּרֹאשׁוֹ תְּמוּנָה לְנֵר יִקְעָה עֲמֹל אֶשְׁקָנָּה׃
רְאוּבֵי כְּשָׁלוּחַ יְמִיךְ אִם כְּמַלְכּוּת יְהוּד נֵגֶר׃ זֵךְ בְּעֲבָדִי לֹא אֶמְאַן וְהִכְלִיכֵנִי כַּיָּם
מַחֲלָה׃ אִוֵּי שֶׁהֵכִי בְּנִי הַמְּר אֲשֶׁר בְּפֶנֶר יְסוֹדֵם יְרֻאִים לְחִצֵּי שָׁם׃ כִּנְּרֵי לְעֵבֶר
עָקוּ כְּגוֹל מִסְּיִם לְעֵפָה יֹאבְדוּ׃ וְהֵא נְטוּ זְקָנִים בָּם יְחוּד וְלֹא נְחֻמָּה׃

4. (*a*). What different names are given to the lion in the fourth chapter of Job? Distinguish them. 10

(*b*). Explain the phrases נֶחֱרַשׁ אֵלַי דָּבָר, שַׂר בְּעֹר שׂוֹ, and נִבְהֲלוּ לְנֶגֶד רָאָיָה

(*c*). What figure or figures of speech do you think are used in the eighth verse of the above page?

(*d*). Give an account of the calamities that overtook Job.

5. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וּמִלְּמַטָּה אֲחוֹרֵי וּמִדְבַּר לְמִגְדַּל חֲנַאל לְשַׁעַר הַפִּנָּה וּמִתְחַזֵּק לִי לְהַמְלִיךְ אֶת
כָּזֹה הַיָּמִין וְאֶמְנֵי אֶת מַמְשַׁלְתּוֹ אִשָּׁה נָשִׂיא עַל הַיְהוּדִים: וַיֹּאמֶר הַמֶּלֶךְ לְאֶסְתֵּר
אֶת פְּרִבֶּנֶּ הַיְהוּד וְהַנֶּהֶם אֲשֶׁר הִזְהִיר לְפִי הַמֶּלֶךְ: וְהִשְׁמִיר אֶם עַל הַמֶּלֶךְ טוֹב
וְאִם בְּשָׁפְטוֹ בֶּן לְפָנָיו וְכִשֵּׁר כִּדְבָר לְפִי הַמֶּלֶךְ וְהוֹלָה אֶת בְּעֵינָיו יִכְתֹּב לְהָשִׁיב אֶת
הַסְּפָרִים הַמְּחֻשָּׁבִים הָרָע אֲשֶׁר חָשַׁב הָמָן בֶּן הַמְּדָתָא אֲשֶׁר כָּתַב לְאַבֵּד אֶת הַיְהוּדִים אֲשֶׁר בְּכָל
מְדִינוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ: כִּי אֵיכָכָה אוּכַל וְרָאִיתִי בָּרָעָה אֲשֶׁר יִמְצָא אֶת עַמִּי וְאֵיכָכָה אוּכַל
וְרָאִיתִי מֹוֹלַדְתִּי כְּמוֹתִי:

6. (*a*). What letter in the word קְרַקַּע is more than the letters of the common word which means *a sceptre*? According to the usage of what language is it added? Give some other instance of the same kind. 10

(*b*). What is the meaning of the name אֶסְתֵּר? From what language is it derived? What other name had Esther?

(*c*). What feast of the Jews took its rise from the incidents mentioned in the book of Esther; and what does its name signify?

(*d*). Give some account of the contents of the book of Esther.

7. Parse the following sentence :— 5

מַמְלְכוֹת הָאָרֶץ וְהַמֶּלֶךְ אֵל אֲחַשְׁוֵרוֹשׁ כָּתַב כֵּן:

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

F. G. JOYNT, M.D.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shâhnâmeh and Gulistân.

1. Give the English or Persian equivalents of the words :— 10

ارج — بن — اذین — اوژن — تبیره — ژیان —
نبیره — نوان — نویدن — هزبر

2. Mention briefly what you know about قارن and نستور 15
and write down the word which is spelled as follows :—
فا و واو و رای قرشت و نون و دال ابجد و
یای حطی و واو و سین بینقطه و حرکت مجهول

3. Translate into English :— 16

(a) فلکرا ندانم چه دارد کمان
که ندهد کسیرا بجان خود آمان
کسی را اکر سالها پرورد
در و جز بخوبی دمی نکردد
چو ایمن کند مرد را یکزمان
از آن پس بتازد بر او بیکمان
ز تخت آندر آرد نداند بخاک
از اینکار نی ترس دارد نه باک
بمهرش ندار ای برادر امید
اکرچه دهد بیکرانت نوید
منوچهر چون کشت فیروز بخت
سر تور ببرید و برکشت سخت

(b) همی کفت اکر اژدهای دژم 16
بیاید که کیتی بسوزد بدم
چو کابلستانرا بخواهد بسود
نخستین سر من بیاید دورد

پیش پدرشد پر از خون جگر
پر اندیشه دل پر ز کفتار سر
چو آکاهی آمد بسام دلیر
که آمد زره بچه نرّه شیر
همه لشکر از جای برخواستند
در فش فریدون بیاراستند
پذیره شدن را تبیره زدند
سپاه و سپهبد پذیره شدند

4. What word could you supply in the following elliptical phrase :— 10

(a) شکر نعمت باری تعالی بر من است

(b) Also in :—

هر که نان از عمل خویش خورد منت حاتم طای نبرد

(c) Also in :—

بلا اکرچه مقدر است از ابواب دخول آن احتراز واجب

5. Give the meaning of the following phrases in idiomatic English :— 15

منافع سفر مسلم پنج طایفه را است

دولت نے بکوشیدن است چاره کم جوشیدن است

رزق اگرچه مقسوم است باسباب حصول ان تعلق دارد

پر طاوس بر اوراق مصاحف دیدم
جوی زر بهتر از پنجاه من زور
گر نبود بالش آکنده پر خواب توان کرد
حجر زیر سر
منعم بکوه و دشت غریب نیست

6. Translate into English :— 18

(a) گر فریدون شود به نعمت و ملک
بی هنر را به هیچ کس مشمار
پرنیان و نسیج بر نا اهل
لاجورد و طلاست بر دیوار

(b) مرغ بریان بچشم مردم سیر
کمتر از برگ تره بر خوان است
و آنکه را دستگاه و قدرت نیست
شلغم پخته مرغ بریان است

(c) کس نتواند گرفت دامن دولت بزور
کوشش بیفایده است وسعه بر ابروی کور

اگر بهر سرمویت هنر دو صد باشد
هنر بکار نیاید چو بخت بد باشد

TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

F.G. JOYNT, M.D.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Hafez and Anvári Sohaili.

1. Why do authors, especially poets, sometimes write بدو for با این ; بدین for با آن ; بدان for با او ? 5

2. Is there any difference between شحنه and عسس in meaning ? 3

3. What is your definition of a moved, and of a quiescent letter ? 3

(a) What is the name for the letter ت in برادرت ? 3

(b) What does ش stand for in گفتمش ? 3

(c) Of how many letters does the فاصلهٔ کبری consist ? 3

4. Translate into English :— 25

بیا که قصر امل سخت سست بنیاد است
بیار باده که بنیاد عمر بر باد است
غلام همت آنم که زیر چرخ کبود
ز هرچه رنگ تعلق پذیرد آزاد است

نصیحتی کنمت یاد گیر و در عمل آر
که این حدیث ز پیر طریقم یاد است
مجو درستی عهد از جهان سست نهاد
که این عجوزهٔ عروس هزار داماد است
چه گویمت که بمیخانه دوش مست و خراب
سروش عالم غیبم چه مژدها دادست
که ای بلند نظر شاهباز سدره نشین
نشیمن تو نه این کنج محنت اباد است
ترا ز کنگرهٔ عرش میزنند صفیر
ندانمت که درین دامگه چه افتاد است
غم جهان مخور و پند من مبر از یاد
که این لطیفه نغزم ز رهروی یاد است
رضا بداده بده و ز جبین گره بگشای
که بر من و تو در اختیار نگشاد است
نشان عهد و وفا نیست در تبسّم گل
بنال بلبل مسکین که جای فریاد است
حسد چه می بری ای سست نظم بر حافظ
قبول خاطر و لطف سخن خدا داد است

5. Translate into English :— 25

پادشاه اورا استحسان فرموده گفت من از برادر خود بغایت اندیشناکم و درین نقش قصد و ضرر از صفحه حرکات و سکنات او فرو خوانده ام و معاینه دیده ام که بهلاک من کمر بسته است و من هم برانم و داعیه کرده ام که اگر اسبیی بمن رسد سنك وجودش از راه بردارم و چمن ملک از خار آزار او پاک سازم تو باید که پیوسته از احوال خبردار باشی و در محافظت و نگاه داشت من شرط احتیاط بجای آری وکابدار خدمت کرد و مهم مراقبت و کتمان آنصورت برعهده خود گرفت و بانواع تاکیدات موکد ساخت و هنوز در منزل نا رسیده بیوفای بر جریده احوال خود کشیده و از طریق هواداری و محرمیّت بر طرف شده قدم در بادیهٔ غدر و کفران نهاد و قرصتی طلبیده خود را بخدمت برادر سلطان افکند لیکن بهار دولت آن برادر بخزان نکبت مبدل شد و شکوفه کامرانی از نهال زندگانی او فرو ریخت و چون مسند

شاهی از فرشکوه برادر بزرگتر خالی ماند برادر
خورد تر پای بر پایه تخت سلطنت نهاد و
اول حسنی که برزبان شاه جاری شد کشتن
رکابدار بود

گر زبان تو رازدار بود
تیغ را باسرت چکار بود.

6. Translate into Persian :— 30

The drum of justice was another of his institutions, borrowed from ancient tradition. A huge drum being placed near the imperial tent or pavilion, any one who suffered from injustice might claim redress by striking it according to certain rules, and the Emperor himself attended to the appeal. In early times, when law was very imperfectly and arbitrarily administered, and when complaints did not easily reach the ear of the despot, such an institution, rude as it is, or indeed any other professing the means of redress, was commendable; but its revival in a more advanced age betrays an extreme want of legislative skill, and it must be confessed that in this, as in many other of Humayun's regulations, there is a great want of plain practical sense.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and prove the rule for finding the highest common divisor of two algebraical expressions. 9

Find the H. C. D. of

$$6x^3 + x^2 - 1 \text{ and } 4x^4 - 6x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x.$$

2. At what time between twelve o'clock and one o'clock are the hour and minute hands of a clock exactly opposite to one another? 10

3. Show that when $n + 2$ figures of a cube root have been obtained by the ordinary method, n more may be obtained by division only supposing $2n + 2$ to be the whole number. 9

4. Show how to solve the equation 9

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

and find the necessary condition in order that its roots may be equal.

5. Solve the following equations 11

(1). $\sqrt{(1 - x + x^2)} - \sqrt{(1 + x + x^2)} = m.$

(2). $2^{x+1} + 4^x = 288.$

6. Show that if 10

$$\frac{ay - bx}{c} = \frac{cx - az}{b} = \frac{bz - cy}{a}$$

then $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$.

7. Define proportion— 9

Show that if A varies as B when C is invariable and as C when B is invariable; then will A vary as BC when both B and C are variable.

8. Define Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions. 11

Find the sum of the cubes of the first n natural numbers.

9. Without assuming the formula for permutations, find the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time. 11

For what value of r will this be greatest?

10. Prove the Binomial Theorem for any exponent assuming its truth where n is a positive integer. 11

What is the rth term of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - x}}$?

WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; JAMES JARDINE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side. 8

The two sides of a triangle are together greater than twice the straight line joining the vertex and the point of bisection of the base.

2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square on the other part. 9

When the line is thus divided, show that the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts are together three times the square on the other part.

3. If two chords of a circle intersect each other at right angles either within or without the circle, the sum of the squares described upon the four segments is equal to the square described upon the diameter. 10

4. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 10

If the three points in which the inscribed circle touches the sides of the triangle be joined, show that the resulting triangle is acute-angled.

5. Ratios that are the same to the same ratio are the same to one another. 9

6. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. 12

If two circles touch each other and from the point of contact any two straight lines be drawn cutting the circles and their extremities be joined, the triangles so formed are in the duplicate ratios of the diameters of the circles.

7. Given $\tan (A + B) = \sqrt{3}$ and $\tan (A - B) = 1$; find A and B. 8

8. If $A + B + C = \pi$, show that 10
$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C + 4 \cos A . \cos B . \cos C + 1 = 100$